BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily.....6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1858. NO. 42.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—each in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

JOS. T. WALSH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, *CONWAYBORO', S. C.*
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.
Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,
BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.
Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.
☞Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.
Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.
219-tf

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington [redacted] and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

LOOK OUT FOR McARTHUR.
GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.
J. A. McARTHUR.
May 7th, 1858. 36-3m*

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6½, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.
IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT*; that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.
May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.
The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.
TERMS:
Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per session of five months.....$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes.....20 00
The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.
Catalogues, containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
June 7.—232-3t—41-3t* Greensboro', N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTTTUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1858.
John Cole and others, heirs at law of David W. Cole, vs. Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife. } Petition for partition of Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition; and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
June 4—40-6w JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIbers to build a Church in the vicinity of Mr. J. E. Woodcock's, on the main road leading from Point Caswell to Hollyford, on Moore's Creek, of the following dimensions, viz: 50 feet long by 36 feet wide, two story, or gallery on end and sides; to be made of the best material, and on the latest and most approved style. For plan and particulars apply to the Committee.
If suitable proposals are not received by Wednesday, the 7th July, the Committee will put out the contract to the lowest bidder, at Mr. Woodcock's house.
S. B. RIVENBARK,
CHAS. HENRY,
CHAS. W. MURPHY,
JAS. W. COLVIN,
J. H. MURPHY. } *Building Committee.*
May 28. 39-tf.
N. C. Presbyterian 4t and send bill to Committee.

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY on or about the 30th day of April, 1858, from the subscriber's plantation in Lower Black River District, New Hanover county, his negro man "PETER." Peter is a full-blooded negro, about six feet high, about 21 years old, has one leg bent in at the knee. He was bought from A. J. Mott, and was raised in the neighborhood. He may be lurking about the neighborhood or about Mr. J. C. Devane's, on Black River, who owns his mother. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail so I can get him. JAMES P. MOORE.
New Hanover county, May 21st, 1858 38-tf

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

TAILORING, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning his sincere thanks to his friends and public generally, respectfully states that he still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand on Second street, Willkings' building—third door above Market street, and has on hand, just received, a choice assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.*, suitable for the approaching season, and which he will be happy to have made up to order, in superior style, and on reasonable terms. *CUTTING* done to order, and good fitting garments guarantied. Also, *CLEANING* and *REPAIRING* promptly attended to. TITUS R. JAMES.
April 16, 1858 33-3m*

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & PLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

General Notices.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.
THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 7th.
Subscriptions to Stock will be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, till next dividend.
S. JEWETT, Cashier.
June 2d, 1858 228-3t—40-4t

500 BARRELS LIME.
WE OFFER TO THE CITIZENS OF DUPLIN AND Sampson the best quality of *ROCK LIME* for plastering purposes. We will sell the same at all times as low as it can be purchased in Wilmington, adding the freight and drayage, and deliver the same in good order. Persons having the same to purchase, will save money by buying from us. The Railroad Company has no Lime Warehouse at this place, and frequently it is put off in bad order, and liable to lossage by getting wet, as most persons that have tried it can testify to. We will fill all orders with promptness, and trust satisfactorily.
MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.
Magnolia, N. C., June 4, 1858 40-5t*
P. S.—We also offer you Baltimore Bacon at 12½ cts.; best quality of Salem Flour at $6 50 per bbl.; best Cuba Molasses at 30 cents per gallon by the bbl.

NOTICE TO HOG RAISERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER SOME FINE and full blooded PIGS of the Kincey and King stock, that was advertised in this paper, that weighed over eight hundred pounds. I will coop and deliver them at the depot for $10 per pair. Address the subscriber at Magnolia, Duplin County, N. C.
May 28.—39-5t*. ALFRED HOLLINGWORTH.

TOUCHSTONE.
THIS CELEBRATED COLT WILL STAND THE present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to a limited number of mares.
Terms—Fifty dollars the season and $1 to the Groom.
Mares from a distance will be well taken care of but no risk assumed.
Board per day 37½ cents. The season will close on the first of July.
Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was three years old 11th of last March, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.
May 13—111-1t—37-6t] M. J. FAISON & BROS.
Fayetteville Observer 6 times and send bill to this office.

The Whistle.

BY ROBERT STORY.

"You have heard," said a youth to his sweetheart, who stood,
While he sat on a corn sheaf, at daylight's decline—
"You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood—
I wish that that Danish boy's whistle were mine."

"And what would you do with it? tell me," she said,
While an arch smile played over her beautiful face.
"I would blow it," he answered, "and then my fair maid
Would fly to my side, and would here take her place."

"Is that all you wish it for? That may be yours,
Without any magic," the fair maiden cried;
"A favor so slight one's good nature secures!"
And she playfully seated herself by his side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth, "and the charm
Would work so that not even Modesty's cheek
Would be able to keep from my neck her fine arm!"
She smiled and she laid her soft hands round his neck.

"Yet once more I would blow, and the music divine
Would bring me, the third time, an exquisite bliss—
She would lay her fair cheek to this brown one of mine,
And her lips, stealing past it, would give me a kiss."

The maiden laughed out in her innocent glee—
"What a fool of yourself with the whistle you'd make!
For only consider, how foolish 'twould be,
To sit there and whistle for—what you might take!"

Hateful Spring.

One of Beranger's graceful and feeling lyrics, translated by Mr. O'Brien.

From my window I beheld her,
All the dreary winter through;
Strangers both, we loved each other,
Through mid-air our kisses flew.
'Twixt the lime tree's leafless branches
We would love sick glances fling—
Now the leaves fall thick between us;
Why return, thou hateful Spring?

No more I see her angel form,
Hidden by those envious leaves,
Come forth to feed the shivering linnets,
When frost lay white upon the eaves.
My heart would watch as some dear signal,
The fluttering of each tiny wing;
That snow then thee was far more lovely—
Then why return, thou hateful Spring?

Wert thou away, I still might see her,
Rising from her gentle sleep—
Fresh and rosy as the morning,
Smiling on some cloudy steep—
Still might say, when eve was closing,
"My star's light now is vanishing—
Her lamp expires, she calmly slumbers!"
Oh! why return, thou hateful Spring?

Winter, winter, I implore thee,
With a longing heart, to come;
Twine thy frost-wreaths round my window,
Fling thy hail-showers round my home.
But vernal breeze and tinted flowers
To my dull heart no joy can bring,
The weary days flit by in sadness—
Then why return, thou hateful Spring!

Punch Song.

Mingled elements there be
Four, in creatures such as we:
Press the pulpy lemon, press!
Life at heart is bitterness!

Sugar! bring the sweetest hither,
Blend it with the juice together;
Less the fiery acid, less
Then will burn the bitterness.

Next the purest water get
Sparkling from the rivulet;
Things of all earth's hidden places
Water girds in its embraces.

Then the vivid spirit pour,
Strongest, latest of the four;
Life with life is fresh supplied,
Life with life—but nought beside.

Ere the spirit flies the cup,
Drink the goblet—drink it up;
For the stream refreshing flows
Only when the fountain glows!

Repugnance to "Persons of Color."

In the South no lady or gentleman considers it a compromise of character to ride in a car with a "person of collor." Another code of etiquette prevails in the anti-slave States, as witness the following incident, of which we find a report in the New York papers. We must add that the case was tried before Judge Thompson in the Marine Court of New York:

The plaintiff is a colored woman, and a hair dresser by occupation. The defendant is a conductor in the employ of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. On the 15th of February last, the plaintiff got upon one of the cars of the company while the same was in motion, when the defendant informed her that she would not be permitted to ride in the car, as negroes were by the rules of the company, expressly prohibited from doing so. The plaintiff insisted that she would ride, and at once fortified herself against the efforts of the defendant to put her off by seizing hold of the stancheons and refusing to let go. The defendant told her that she had no right on that car, that there was one coming expressly appropriated for the use of colored people. Finally the conductor succeeded in expelling the plaintiff. It appeared in evidence that it was against the rules of the company to permit colored people to ride in any cars except such as were appropriated for that purpose. The car in which this difficulty occurred was not one of them.

Judge Thompson charged the Jury at much length and laid down the following rules of law:

"That negroes do not possess the same privileges as white men; remarking that the Dred Scott decision was not only sound law and should be obeyed by every good citizen of the community, but that it was founded on principles of justice, reason and Christianity. That the plaintiff, being a negress had no right to a seat in the car in question; that it was the duty of the conductor to expel her, and the rules and the regulation of the company; that the company had a right to establish such rules and regulations; that negroes might be permitted, but were not entitled to a seat in a public conveyance. The only question for the jury was, whether the defendant used any more force than was necessary to put the plaintiff off the cars. That if he did, she was, entitled to a verdict; otherwise it must be for the defendant.

The jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict for the defendant.

A Southern Methodist Minister, detailing his experience on a certain circuit, counted twenty-six children that were named after him, and added that during the year he received as compensation for his labor thirteen dollars.

The "Swill Milk" dealers, like their brethren of the rum fluid, are forming alliances in New York city, to resist the efforts of Mayor Tieman to protect the citizens from the poisonous effects of their liquid.

Outwitted.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a review of the act of Parliament incorporating the "Atlantic Telegraph Company," by which it appears that the United States Government, in granting to the said company a subsidy of $70,000 per annum, has been completely outwitted. It seems that, at the passage of the act providing for the payment of the said sum, (3d of March, 1857,) the company was organized as a joint stock company under a general act of Parliament; but subsequently, a special act of incorporation was passed by the British Parliament which received the royal assent on the 27th of July, 1857. By the terms of this act, the company possesses a monopoly of telegraphic communication with the coast of New Foundland; and it is provided that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may appoint an ex-officio director, in addition to the directors of the company, in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, who 'shall take part in all discussions thereat, and inspect and examine all minute books, books of account, and other books and documents of the company, but he shall not have a right to vote, and no remuneration shall be paid him by the company."

The said ex-officio director shall also have power, "in case he shall be of opinion that any course proposed to be taken or act proposed to be done by the company, will, or may, be prejudicial to, or inconsistent with, the due fulfillment of their contracts with the Government, or the regular, speedy, and impartial transmission of messages and signals for the public, or *otherwise disadvantageous to the Government* or the public, to veto the taking of such course or the doing of such act, and to require that the matter shall be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for their decision; and the said Lords Commissioners shall thereupon whether or not the objection of such ex-officio director was well founded, and whether or not such course shall be taken or act be done, and the decisions of the said Lords Commissioners thereon shall be final and conclusive upon the company." But if the directors are dissatisfied with the decision, the matter, within seven days after notice in writing to the Commissioners, shall be referred to two judges of Her Majesty's superior courts of common law, whose decision shall be final and binding. The election of all the directors of the company is also made subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners.

"All messages and signals sent or forwarded for transmission and delivery for Her Majesty, or on her Majesty's service, shall have priority over all other messages whatsoever, and it shall be imperative on the company, their officers and servants, to transmit and deliver such messages and signals accordingly, and to suspend the transmissions of all or any other messages until the said messages and signals shall first have been transmitted."

But should the United States Government grant a subsidy equal in rate with that of Her Majesty's Government, the messages of the said Government shall have equal priority, and be transmitted and delivered in the order of time in which they are received. It is also provided that after twenty-five years "the British Government may take absolute possession of the line, for the purpose of preventing any communication being made or signals given, save such as shall be directed and authorized by any such Secretary of State," (meaning any "of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State;") "and this possession may be held from week to week indefinitely."

It is not difficult (says the Trenton, N. J., American) to perceive how unfair and one-sided the provisions of this act are. The act of Congress granting the subsidy of $70,000 per annum, provides that the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the submarine communication of all time *and upon equal terms with Great Britain*, and the payment to continue until the net profits of the company should be six per cent. per annum, and then not to exceed $50,000 for twenty-five years. At that time the capital of the company was £350,000; it has since been increased to £500,000.

Thus it appears that Uncle Sam, with all his proverbial shrewdness, has been outwitted all round, and, in his anxiety to aid in an enterprise which was supposed to be for the common benefit of the world, has in reality aided in giving his overgrown cousin across the water a machine of immense power, with both extremities located on British soil, and its management under the control of the Lords Commissioner of the Treasury.

If any difficulty should occur between this Government and that of Great Britain, the ruling powers of that empire would be brought, as it were, into our immediate neighborhood, unless some Yankee skipper should happen to fish up the cable and destroy the connection.

We hope the time is not distant when this Government will learn to use a common phrase, to "keep itself to itself," and avoid all joint concerns. It has in no instance been successful in its treaties and arrangements with Great Britain, and if it could honorably get out of this telegraph co-partnership, and put an end to all treaties with that Government, excepting those regulating the relations of commerce between their respective people, it would be all the better.

The views of the American are certainly correct; but it is nothing new in the history of this government, as it has always been "outwitted" in all such speculative schemes, particularly where foreign interests were concerned. Nevertheless, we believe that if Uncle Sam is not called upon for the $70,000 per year until the Atlantic Tetegraph is in perfect operation, the money will remain in the Treasury for some time to come.—*States.*

Appointments by the President, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Collectors of the Customs—Eben W. Allen, district of Nantucket, Mass.; reappointed. Phineas W. Leland, district of Fall River, Mass.; reappointed. Wm. Bartoll, district of Marblehead, Mass.; reappointed. Sylvanus B. Phinney, district of Barnstable, Mass.; reappointed. James Blood, district of Newburyport, Mass.; reappointed. Jason M. Terbell, district of Sag Harbor, N. Y. Pliny M. Bromley, district of Genesee, N. Y., vice Jas. C. Campbell, resigned. Theophilus Peugnet, district of Cape Vincent, N. Y. Henry J. Ashmore, district of Burlington, N. J. Thomas D. Winner, district of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., reappointed. Stephen Willits, district of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., reappointed. Amos Robins, district of Perth Amboy, N. J. William S. Bowen, district of Bridgetown, N. J.; reappointed. Joseph B. Baker, district of Philadelphia, Pa. John Brawley, district of Presque Isle, Pa. Edward S. Hough, district of Alexandria, Va.; reappointed. Moritz Schoeffler, district of Milwaukee, Wis. J. Adair, district of Oregon, O. T.; reappointed.

Naval Officers—John Ryan, district of Salem and Beverly, Mass. Nicholas Brown, district of Newburyport, Mass.; reappointed. Chambers McKibben, district of Philadelphia, Pa.

Surveyors of the Customs.—Samuel J. Anderson, district of Portland and Falmouth, Maine. James Nichols, port of Eastport, Maine. Josiah H. Hadley, district of Portsmouth, N. H. Ebenezer Dodge, district of Salem and Beverly, Mass. Samuel Porter, port of Beverly, Mass.; reappointed. John Ingalls, district of Marblehead, Mass.; reappointed. William P. Doliver, district of Gloucester, Mass. Daniel L. Willcomb, port of Ipswich; reappointed. William C. Barker, district of Providence, R. I.; reappointed. Elisha Atkins, district of Newport, R. I.; reappointed. Asa Gray, port of Tiverton, R. I.; reappointed. Edward Ingraham, port of Saybrook, Ct.; reappointed. Clarke Elliot, district of Middletown, Ct.; reappointed. Emanuel B. Hart, district of New York, N. Y. John Hamilton, jr., district of Philadelphia, Pa. James A. Gibson, Port of Pittsburg, Pa. Robert Edmonds, district of Carter's Creek, Va.; reappointed. Walter N. Halderman, district of Louisville, Ky. Benjamin L. Dorsey, district of Alton, Ill., vice John Fitch.

Appraisers of Merchandise.—Charles V. Hagner, of Pa., appraiser general. Samuel Pleasants, appraiser at Philadelphia, Pa. George R. Berrell, appraiser at Philadelphia, Pa.

STONE IN THE LIVER.—Dr. Porter, of Keyport, N. J., held a post mortem examination last week, at Middle Point, N. J., on the body of a woman, aged 70 years, who had died of schirris of the liver, stomach and bowels. Upon examination, a foreign mineral substance was found in a sack, attached to the lower margin of the liver, consisting of phosphate of lime, with a portion of animal matter, measuring 1¾ inches in length, and ⅞ and 1-6 inches in diameter, and weighing 202 grains. The stone resembles in appearance the common pebble stones.

The hog cholera has again made its appearance in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas; the animals are dying by hundreds.

From the Washington Union, 11th inst.

The President's Message—Peace in Utah.

We lay before our readers this morning a very important message from the President of the United States. It will be read with great interest and satisfaction by the people of the whole country, for it announces the triumph of the Utah policy pursued by the administration. The troublesome problem of Mormonism has been solved by the promptness, decision, and resolute firmness of Mr. Buchanan. The festering sore, the cancerous ulcer of fanatical licentiousness, has been subjected to the knife and actual cautery. The experiment has proved perfectly successful. The disease is cured. The country will hail with intense satisfaction the news of the Mormon submission to the laws and officers of the United States.

So long as the forces sent to Utah were inadequate to overawe the Mormons, they did not scruple to commit any act of rebellion and war. Indeed, by a unanimous vote of their legislature, these deluded people adopted an address to Congress, so treasonable and disrespectful that it was treated with the greatest indignity by that body. Whilst General Johnston's little command seemed to be beyond the reach of succor or support, nothing but vengeance was breathed from the tabernacle of the Mormon Prophet; but no sooner had the ample preparations been made to march a crushing and overwhelming force to the City of the Saints than a change was obvious in the demeanor of the Mormons. Day by day their resolution grew fainter and fainter, until the banners of our advancing columns had scarcely been fairly unfurled to the winds of the prairies, before Brigham Young and his dupes fairly "cut and run." The sixty thousand saints snugly ensconced in the centre of inaccessible mountains, and an almost trackless desert, with their ten thousand disciplined troops, have succumbed to the majesty of the law, backed by the army, and enforced by the firm resolution of the President. The wisdom of this policy is fully vindicated, and the thorough preparation for *enforcing* submission has proved a most judicious plan of wise economy:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the copy of a despatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt City, on the 2d of May, and received at the Department of State yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into service the regiments of two vounteers authorized by the act of Congress approved on the 7th April last "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence of the frontier of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, June 10, 1858.

Agriculture in California.

An official report of the last annual fair of the California State Agricultural Society, held at Stockton, is replete with interest, showing, as it does, the rapid strides with which this young Pacific State is making in the development of her extraordinary natural resources.—The following extracts from the report of the committee authorized to visit the most noted farms, orchards and vineyards in the State, contain some reference to "agricultural wonders" which may well excite astonishment:

"Having taken steamer to Sacramento, we reached 'Hock Farm,' the present home of the noble pioneer, Gen. J. A. Sutter: This is a fine, healthy location, six miles below Marysville, on the west bank of the Feather river 'Hock Farm' has upon it twenty-five hundred grape vines in full bearing, besides a large number of smaller ones, of many choice varieties. Also, five hundred peach, four hundred fig, fifty pomegranate, and a large number of almond and olive trees, all in bearing; and twenty-five hundred trees in nursery. Gen. Sutter has made both wine and brandy, of excellent quality, during the last year, and in considerable quantities.—His grounds are irrigated from a well, sixty feet deep, the water being raised by steam power, and distributed over his grounds in wooden flumes.

"Mr. G. C. Yount lives ten miles from Napa city.—His farm comprises thirteen thousand acres, nine hundred enclosed and under cultivation; seven hundred acres in wheat, averaging thirty bushels to the acre; one hundred in grass. Fifty acres has been cultivated to wheat twenty-two years, and produces from twenty-five to fifty bushels to the acre. In the fruit garden are nine thousand grape vines, three hundred peach trees; in nursury, two hundred and fifty apple trees—measured a 'Gloria Mundi' apple, twelve and a half inches in circumference, and two months yet to mature. Measured a rosebush, nine inches at base, two years old, spreading its lateral branches hundreds of feet over the house.

Napa, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and the Russian River valleys, just visited, are well worthy special notice, being the most lovely and picturesque spots in the State; climate, too, being even; mean temperature about 70 deg., rendered humid by the sea breezes, which are partly broken by the coast range

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
GEORGE J. MOORE.
ROBERT K. BRYAN.

The Canvass for Governor.

We learn that the candidates spoke last week at Jacksonville, Onslow County, in accordance with appointment. A friend writing from Onslow says that Mr. McRae made quite an impression—among the Know Nothings—but that Judge Ellis will get the full Democratic vote of the county. This view is corroborated by another friend from that county with whom we have conversed on the subject. He says that there may be something less than half a dozen who have been voting the Democratic ticket who may be carried off by Mr. McRae on the distribution issue, but on the other hand there will be far more who have not heretofore voted with the Democrats who will support Judge Ellis. The Judge fully met the expectations and wishes of his friends.

At Wilson Judge Ellis made a brilliant and effective effort, occupying the two hours assigned him. Mr. McRae was laboring under fatigue and indisposition, and closed after having spoken little over an hour. Here the advantage was most decidedly with the Judge. At Weldon, however, the Judge was so hoarse that his physician positively prohibited his speaking. Mr. McRae made a speech fully equal to his reputation, but lost votes on the Danville connection, which he could not explain otherwise than by endorsing it. M. W. Ransom, Esq., met Mr. McRae, in the absence of Judge Ellis, and made a very able address.

☞The Democratic Convention for this county met here yesterday, and nominated Hon. WM. S. ASHE, for the Senate, and GEORGE J. MOORE and R. K. BRYAN, Esqs., for the House of Commons. The action of the convention will give general satisfaction to the party.—The ticket is a good one and a strong one in every way, and deserves, and will receive, the fullest support of the Democracy. We have not yet learned officially that these gentlemen will accept, but take it for granted that they will, as we sincerely trust they may.

The convention was very largely attended, and was harmonious throughout, with a determination to avoid anything that might tend to division. No disturbing questions were brought in.

We are pleased to see this feeling prevailing, as we should be pained by the exhibition of any different one. The distribution of the delegation is in accordance with the custom of the party, which assigns one of the three to the town, and the other two to the country. We are glad that the county has secured the valuable services of Mr. Ashe, at a time when they may be so useful, in view of the effort that will probably be made in favour of the Danville connection.

We may be permitted here to refer to a matter personal to ourself, and we do so because we would be wanting to our own feelings did we fail to return our acknowledgments to the delegation from the town of Wilmington, who, spontaneously, did us the honor to present our name as a candidate for the House of Commons, an honor which we did not seek, and which we could not have accepted without making sacrifices that we could not well afford, without prejudice to our business, which makes imperative demands upon all our time and attention.

The nominations, as made, meet our most hearty approval, as they will do that of all the Democrats of the county. The correspondence between the Committee of the Convention and George J. Moore, Esq., one of the nominees for the House of Commons is published in to-day's paper. That between the same committee and Messrs. Ashe and Bryan, has not yet been received, but we trust that these gentlemen will reply promptly, so that we may be enabled to lay them before our readers in our week's edition. Mr. Moore accepts, as we trust and believe the other gentlemen named will also do.

Daily Journal, 16th inst.

☞Congress adjourned on Monday last at six o'clock, p. m., having extended the session a few hours to allow business to be satisfactorily closed up. The main matter done on Monday, was that the Senate receded from all its amendments to the post office appropriation bill.—The most important of these were the abolishment of the franking privilege and the increase of the rates of postage. To neither of these would the House agree. It is said that the sending of franked letters and documents increases the cost of mail transportation to the amount of millions.

This is the first session under the new system of giving fixed salaries to Members and Senators, and is shorter than the first session of any Congress for very many years. It is said that although the time since the meeting has been less than usual, the actual number of hours spent in legislative business has been more, as has also been the amount of business transacted.

Kansas has been the feature of the session—to that point eloquence has been devoted and attention has been turned. The contest over the Lecompton Constitution, embittered as it was by the attitude which Mr. Douglas and his friends chose to assume, bade fair at one time to embroil the country, and disorganize the Democratic party. Since a peaceful solution of that difficulty has been effected, legislation has progressed with little interruption. A little war spurt has been got up and got down again, to some extent, at least, since it is believed that Great Britain will disavow the conduct of her officers in the Gulf. Utah, too, has given trouble, for it has cost much money, and that is substantial trouble, but that sore we think, has been removed. The prostration of commerce throughout the world, coming immediately after a reduction in the tariff upon imports, has imposed the necessity of resorting to a loan to meet the demands upon the treasury; but with the revival of trade this necessity will pass away.

☞Mr. Douglas seems to be ready to make war to the knife upon the administration. He availed himself of the first meeting of the Senate in special session to denounce the movements of the friends of the administration in Illinois as of bolters, traitors, Danites, abolitionists, postoffice agents, etc. No doubt Mr. Douglas will canvass Illinois and *go* it—he cannot *come* it. The prize has forever passed beyond his reach, the object of his ambitious dreams is as unattainable to him as if there was no such office as the Presidency. There is such a thing as going too far—there are such returns for friendship and support as can never be forgotten—such returns for such friendship and support from the Democratic party Mr. Douglas is now making. He is laying up for himself a future without any expectations, save from those into whose hands he has chosen to throw himself. Good faith and straight dealing constitute not only the *best* but the most prudent policy, and this Mr. Douglas may yet find out.

☞It is said that General Johnson, the Commander of the Utah expedition has no confidence in the professions or intentions of Brigham Young and the Mormons, who he says have only been seeking to over-reach Governor Cummings while they are really arming and fortifying at every point.

"The Great Atlantic Trunk Line Association"

Is the name of a company or association of companies, which, we learn, has just been formed, for the purpose of carrying the great mails, passengers, and express freight and specie between New York, New Orleans and California, including a branch to Havana.

The Rail Road companies between New York and Cedar Keys, Fla., have formed themselves under the name and title above stated, with a general agency and control, and have proposed to the Post Office Department to *guarantee* the delivery of the mails in New Orleans from New York and in New York from New Orleans in four days, and, when some links are completed, in still less time.

They also propose to carry passengers and baggage in the same time, selling through tickets and giving through checks. The cost of through tickets for first class passengers to be forty to forty-five dollars, including meals on the steamers between Charleston and Fernandina and between Cedar Keys and New Orleans. We suppose the fare between New York and Havana or the Atlantic terminus of the crossing point on the isthmus, will be graduated in proportion to the above rate.

The steamers are to be of iron, of the most approved construction, and of the first class, divided into watertight compartments, with every other safeguard that skill can devise. They will be elegantly fitted up, with a view to comfort and convenience.

No doubt, a large express freighting business will be done by this line, which will be opened for business by the first day of November next. As already stated, a connection will be made with the points of crossing the isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the California mails, passengers and express freight, will be forwarded from and delivered at Cedar Keys twice a month, or oftener, from Aspinwall or Tehuantepec, as the case may be. The Havana branch will be semi-weekly, via Key West.

We give the above facts as we understand them to exist, without any attempt at embellishment or coloring. We might draw a more glowing picture, but we think that the simple facts are sufficient, especially as they will bear the most rigid scrutiny. Our railroad companies, through their officers, have been actively at work for months to form this great association, under whose auspices the line is to be worked, and we rejoice that their labors have at length been crowned with that measure of success which their energy had so welll merited.

We have a word to add about our line from this point to the Chesapeake Bay. It is said that a branch from Enfield on the Wilmington and Weldon Road to Suffolk, in Virginia, on the Seaboard Road, will probably be pressed on the attention of our Legislature at its next session, and with every prospect of success. It is asserted by persons along the line of the proposed branch, that they, with the State, will take *four-fifths* of the stock, leaving only one-fifth to be raised by the Company, (which has the branching privilege,) and by individuals not immediately on the line of the branch. We are not acquainted with the details of the project, and do not know how much of the proposed road would be within the limits of this State, and therefore capable of being constructed under the branching privilege of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

No doubt the mails and a large travel would continue to go via Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, but certainly a line to the Chesapeake, worked or controlled by the W. & W. R. R. Company, could not fail to be of vast benefit to that road, and to the railroad interest of the State, placing it in a more independent position in regard to its connections, and adding largely to its freighting and express business.

The opening of this proposed branch, however, would, as a matter of necessity, tend to depreciate the value of the stock on the Seaboard Road and it is certainly not the interest, and should not be the desire, of Southern roads to cut each others' throats. We think it is not the policy, as we know it is not the wish of our road to do anything of that kind, that it can possibly avoid; and we believe that a way is open for the attainment of the desired end with the occurrence of a collision of interests so much to be deprecated. We have just been informed that Mr. Robinson and other parties owning a large portion of the stock in the Seaboard road are willing to sell at a fair rate. If this be so, it presents the opportunity for a friendly solution of all the difficulties. If the purchase can be made, it will give the wished-for control, and obviate the necessity for any branch. Or if any other satisfactory arrangement can be made by which the seaboard can be thrown open for general use in the through business, the result will be the same, and will, we think, cause the W. & W. R. R. Company to suspend, at least for the present, any movement in the direction of the Enfield and Suffolk branch, which necessity may otherwise force them to make.

FLOODS.—While we here were suffering for want of rain, the people to the North and West of us were enjoying an abundant moisture, reminding them of the floods caused by the heavy rains of Noah's day, and sufficient, but for the promise that the world was not to be again destroyed by water, to cause some wicked cities to look upon it as likely to result in a second edition of the general deluge. There are several creeks that fall into the basin at Baltimore, among the rest, that known as Jones' Falls, which passes through the city, and when in flood is apt to do some damage. This stream got excited last week and flooded a good many of the streets there on Saturday to the depth of several feet, doing much damage, rolling into the basin with great fury—sweeping vessels from their moorings, besides melting much brown sugar.

The Schuylkill at Philadelphia got to sweeping away property and sometimes persons. Cairo, Illinois, the Southern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, was in danger of being wholly carried off at the latest dates, and the water stood four feet and-a-half deep at the depot.

Cairo is at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and is the delightful amphibious place immortalized by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit" under the name of *Eden*. There is a place near Cairo called Mound City, because a few feet of it are are generally left dry at high water. To this place the passengers proceeded on the Railroad and were thence carried in flats to the steamboat landing, presenting one of the *phases* of western travel.

Of the $4,000,000 treasury notes for which bids were opened at Washington city on Monday last, $2,750,000 have been taken at 4½ per cent. interest, and the balance at 4¾ per cent., showing conclusively that it is not capital that is wanting, but business confidence and the assurance that any commercial enterprise can be undertaken with a reasonable prospect of success, or even of security against loss. The low rate of interest at which government loans are taken affords the most conclusive evidence of the non-revival of trade, and of the further fact that capitalists have no confidence in any speedy improvement. $28,635,000 were bid for, all at rates of interest under six per cent.

☞The Washington Union contradicts emphatically, and, we presume, authoritatively, all sorts of rumors of any disagreement or want of harmony in the Cabinet of President BUCHANAN. It say that all the reports of Cabinet changes are wholly without foundation. No doubt the statement of the Union is correct.

THE O'CONNELL FAMILY.—The death of John O'Connell takes away the last of the O'Connell celebrities in Ireland. Maurice O'Connell, the eldest son of the Liberator, died some few years ago. Morgan O'Connell has never been much known in the arena of agitation; for, early in political life, he surrendered the representation of Meath for an appointment in the office of Registrar of Deeds in Ireland. "Young Dan," now member for Tralee, possesses none of the elements to make the name heard.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Mr. John Barnes brought to market yesterday and this morning three water-melons, raised in his garden in the suburbs of town. These are the earliest melons we have ever known in our market. Mr. B. deserves great credit for his industry and perseverance in the gardening business, and we have no doubt receives a liberal patronage from our citizens. His cabbages and other garden vegetables are equal to any we ever saw in this section. It affords us pleasure to note these improvements in the production of garden vegetables, in this section during the past four or five years. There are several gardens now near town, from which our market is well supplied with the best of cabbage, turnips, onions, peas, beans, &c. Such was not the case a few years ago, when we had to send from home for similar articles. By the way, we should have stated that Mr. Barnes sold his water-melons for $4 each.

Daily Journal, 16th inst.

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15th, 1858.

GEO. J. MOORE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* At a convention of delegates representing the Democratic voters of the several Captains' Districts of New Hanover county, held at the Court House, in this town, to-day, you were unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature of North Carolina in the House of Commons; and the subscribers were appointed a committee to inform you of your nomination, and request your acceptance of the same.

Permit us, sir, in discharging this duty, to add our own solicitations to those of the Convention, and to indulge in the hope that you may find it in accordance with your own feelings and convenience, to yield to the unanimous wishes of your fellow citizens.

We remain, with much respect,
your obedient servants,
OWEN FENNELL,
J. A. SANDERS,
Committee.

TO GEO. J. MOORE, ESQ.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your polite communication, informing me that at a County Convention of the Democratic party of New Hanover, held here this afternoon, I have been nominated for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

I duly appreciate this evidence of regard, on the part of my Democratic brethren of New Hanover, and accept the nomination thus tendered me. To those who know me, it is scarcely necessary to say that I stand on the platform of the great Democratic party of the country.

Should this nomination be ratified by the people in August next, I pledge my best exertions in behalf of the interest of the county and State.

With much respect, I am yours, &c.,
G. J. MOORE.

To Messrs. OWEN FENNELL, JNO. A. SANDERS, *Committee.*

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamer Arago has arrived with Southampton dates to the 2d. She brings some interesting additional news.

Re-enforcements were to be forwarded to Canton by the British Government.

The British minister at Florence had returned suddenly to England.

A violent collision had occurred between the Circassians and the Russians, by which the latter had five hundred men killed.

In addition to the Parliament news previously received from Cape Race, Mr. Fitzgerald said that the British Government had signified to the United States that they were ready to adopt such measures as the latter might suggest to meet the present difficulties, and that "slavers" almost invariably hoisted the American flag.

The British steamer Syren arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, with important dispatches from the Governor of Bermuda to the British Minister.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, June 15.—The royal mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, arrived here this afternoon with three days later intelligence. The steamships Anglo-Saxon and City of Baltimore arrived out on the 3d.

The telegraph fleet had returned to Plymouth after a series of successful experiments, and would sail again on the ninth to lay the cable.

In the House of Commons the government announced that if the alleged outrages on American vessels were well founded, immediate explanations should be made.

The house of Rawson & Son, India merchants, had suspended for £700,000, but their assets are said to be abundant.

There is nothing later from India. The continental news is unimportant.

At Plymouth on the 29th ult., Professor Hughes, with his printing telegraphic machines, worked through nearly three thousand miles of cable at the rate of thirty letters per minute; Dr. Whitehouse's machine, nineteen words in eighteen minutes, and Mr. Thompson could not work at all.

The Western Floods—Cairo City Overflowed—Nearly all the Houses Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, June 14th.—Despatches from Cairo City state that on Saturday afternoon a crevasse was opened on the Mississippi side of the town, through which the water poured at a fearful rate, filling up the whole space between the levees, and was running over the embankment on the Ohio side.

About a thousand feet of the Illinois Central railway was washed away.

The south wing of the new hotel fell in on Sunday, and the balance was expected to fall during the night.

Nearly all the houses were tumbling down and drifting away, or sinking. Scarcely a building in the city was expected to withstand the flood.

The water was two and a half feet deep in the second story of the Taylor House.

The river is still rising rapidly. Mound City is also in danger of being overflowed.

The water at this place (St. Louis) continues to rise, and all the upper streams are pouring out floods.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The reports from Cairo are of a most alarming character. The water is still rising and running over the Ohio level. A rise of one foot more will probably sweep Cairo away entirely. Mound City is also inundated. At the highest part of the town, where the depot is located, the water is 4¼ feet deep.—The passengers are conveyed a quarter of a mile from town in flat boats.

From Fort Leavenworth.

Movements of United States Troops—Heavy Rains and Freshets in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, June 11—via Boonville, June 14.—The sixth column of the United States troops will not march till to-morrow, the 12th.

Gen. Harney and his staff, with an escort of forty-five men, of the seventh infantry, under command of Capt. McLaws, will leave on the day following. This detention from the dates already fixed for their departure has been owing to the heavy rains which have occurred.

There is a freshet in all the small streams. The bridge over Salt Run has been carried away, but it is being replaced to-day.

The "Pennsylvania" Disaster.

CENTRALIA, (Ill.,) June 15th.—Sixty sufferers by the burning of the Pennsylvania have arrived here from Cairo, bound to St. Louis. They were mostly destitute. Those going North were passed over the Illinois Central road free of charge.

A passenger estimates the number of passengers at 450, and thinks that 250 of them were lost.

Proceedings of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1858.—The Senate convened this morning, in accordance with the proclamation of the President, for the purpose of ratifying treaties and confirming appointments. Mr. Douglas made an extraordinary speech, defining his position at the late session in reference to Kansas.

Mr. Mason asked that the vote be taken on the British aggression resolutions. He thought, in view of negotiations on the subject, it was proper that the views of the Senate should be known. The question was discussed, but no action was taken. Mr. Douglas condemned the last State Convention of Illinois. The Senate then went into secret session.

The wealth of William B. Astor, of New York, is estimated at $50,000,000.

How much happier is this man, with the millions which he cannot use, than the hod carrier who works for a dollar and a-half a day?—*Exchange.*

A good deal, no doubt. The poor man thinks he ought to have $1 62½ a day; and it is the nine-pence that makes him miserable. But do hod carriers really receive a dollar and a-half a day?—*Boston Post.*

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—The steam ship *Empire City* has arrived at this port from New York, *via* Havana. The United States steamers *Water Witch* and *Fulton* were cruising off Havana. The *Styx* was due there.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the delegates representing the Democratic citizens residing in the several Captains district of New Hanover County, met in Convention at the Commissioners Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, June 15th, 1858.

The convention was organized by calling B. F. Grady, Esq., to the chair, and appointing M. C. Collins and James P. Moore Secretaries.

The room being found to small to accommodate the number of persons assembled, on motion the convention adjourned to the Court House, where the transaction of business was resumed.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., the two-thirds rule was adopted for the government of this Convention.

On motion of Owen Fennell, Esq., Hon. Wm. S. Ashe was nominated for the Senate by acclamation.

Robert K. Bryan and George J. Moore, Esqs. having received two-thirds of all the votes cast were declared duly nominated as the the Democratic Candidates to represent New Hanover county in the next House of Commons of North Carolina, and on motion the nominations were made unanimous.

On motion of John A. Sanders, Esq., the Chair was authorized and requested to appoint a Committee of two to inform the candidates of their nomination, and request their acceptance of the same. The Chair appointed Messrs. John A. Sanders and Owen Fennell, that Committee.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the efficient and courteous discharge of their official duties. The Secretaries were directed to forward a copy of the proceedings to the editors of the Wilmington Journal with a request that they be published; after which, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

B. F. GRADY, Chm'n.

M. C. COLLINS, JAS. P. MOORE, } Secretaries.

The United States Senate Called Together by Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.—The President has issued a proclamation for the Senate to meet to-morrow at noon, saying that an extraordinary occasion has occurred rendering it necessary and proper that they shall convene to receive and to act on such communications as have been or may be made to them on the part of the executive.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—By the arrival of the steamer *Tennessee*, at this port, from Vera Cruz, we have later advices from Mexico. The government had imposed a loan on the capital of foreigners. Affairs in the republic look gloomy. A fight was expected between the rival forces at Punta Nationel. Echegaray had besieged the Perote, but was obliged to retire. The Zuloaga faction had been twice defeated. Juarez was at Vera Cruz. Tampico and Mazatlan were the only ports not in the hands of Juarez.

Terrible Storm at the Banks of New Foundland—Great Damage to Vessels and Immense Loss of Life.

BOSTON, June 12th.—The French packet from St. Pierre to Sydney, reports a heavy gale previous to the 1st inst., on the bank of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen.

Besides the loss and damage of vessels it is said that no less than 300 men perished during the storm. Orders had been sent to Halifax for 3,000 fathoms of chain cable.

Utah Troops Recalled.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Secretary of War has sent by express to turn back a large portion of the Utah troops.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Owing to words spoken in debate last night, in the Senate, when there was a sharp passage at arms between Messrs. Wilson and Gwin, the latter this morning demanded of the former the usual satisfaction required by the duelling code. Mr. Wilson has taken the ground he assumed in the Brooks affair, namely, that while he will not fight a duel, he will defend himself if attacked.

Messrs. Seward and Wade were this afternoon engaged in the creditable endeavor to arrange the unfortunate difficulty.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Lewis S. Hills, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, vice James Pollard.

Jacob Barnes at Mackinac, Michigan; reappointed.

John C. Blanchard, at Ionia, Michigan; reappointed.

Moses B. Hess, at East Saginaw, Michigan; reappointed.

Charles F. Heyerman, at Detroit, Michigan; reappointed.

Volney Hascall, at Kalamazoo, Michigan; reappointed.

Peter White, at Marquette, Michigan; reappointed.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Henry J. Wilson, at Ionia, Michigan; reappointed.

Wm. L. P. Little, at East Saginaw, Michigan; reappointed.

Jacob Beeson, at Detroit, Michigan; reappointed.

J. Adams Allen, at Kalamazoo, Michigan; reappointed.

Robert J. Graversaet, at Marquette, Michigan; reappointed.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in this city on Monday last. Judges Battle and Pearson are in attendance, Chief Justice Nash being detained at his home in Hillsborough by illness. Quite a large class of applicants for license to practice in the County Courts, were examined on Monday, and the following gentlemen were granted licenses:

J. S. Woodward, Wilson, N. C.
A. J. Boyd, Rockingham County.
D. C. Allen, Brunswick County.
D. J. DeVane, New Hanover.
B. B. Barnes, Wilson.
Henry Mullins, Fayetteville.
J. H. Emerson, Selma, Ala.
W. L. Norment, Lumberton, N. C.
H. T. Brown, Wilkesboro'.
A. Barnes, Wilson.
P. T. Hay, Rockingham.
G. M. Duskin, Orange.
D. B. Rea, Mecklenburg.
B. B. Bulla, Asheboro'.
James W. Hinton, Elizabeth City.
T. M. Whittington, Greensboro'.
John M. Perry, Beaufort,
H. B. Short, Plymouth.
Julian H. Picot, Hertford County.
Adolphus E. Smith, Wake.
G. S. B. Harris, Granville.
W. L. Alexander, Lincolnton.
T. H. Hill, Raleigh.

Raleigh Register.

Vice President Breckinridge.

The Senate bestowed a worthy compliment upon the Vice President, on Monday, in recording their unanimous appreciation of the urbane and acceptable manner in which he had discharged the difficult and delicate duties of its presiding officer. The resolution was moved by Mr. Seward, the leader of the party opposed to Mr. Breckinridge in sentiment, and was concurred in by every member of every political opinion and prejudice belonging to the body.

There is no office of more real dignity and honor in the government than that of Vice President of the United States. He is the "heir-apparent" to the government during the constitutional term of his service, and he presides over the deliberations of the most learned and august tribunal known to our institutions. The incumbent of such an office necessarily holds a high place in the regard and pride of the people of the Union; and when he happens to be a person in the bloom of manhood, endowed with the graces of mind and character of the present incumbent, the people are apt to welcome with lively satisfaction such generous testimonials in his honor as that of the Senate on Monday.—*Washington Union.*

AMERICAN PACKET-STATION AT GALWAY.—The following notification appears in Saunders' News Letter:

"We understand that a Bristol steam packet company are about placing a first-class steamer on the station between Galway and America, and have made certain propositions to the Midland Great Western Railway Company for the purpose of making arrangements for the transit of their goods and passengers between this country and England, and *vice versa*.

The proposed plan of operations having been submitted to the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, it has received, we are credibly informed, their prompt consideration, and that every facility will be afforded on their part to insure the success of the undertaking. The trip across the Atlantic is to be made in six days, and the first steamer it is thought, will sail about the 10th of June."

"Satisfactorily Adjusted."

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The difficulty between Senators Gwin and Wilson has been adjusted.

"Come in out of the wet," as the shark said when he swallowed the negro boy.

Naval.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following letter:

U. S. STEAMER WATER WITCH,
Key West, June 3, 1858.

Sir: I arrived here safely to-day for coal. All well on board. I leave to-morrow for Havana, where I shall find H. B. M. steamer Devastation, which has brought instructions from Admiral Seymour to the cruisers upon coast of Cuba. H. B. M. steam gun-boat Jasper, commanded by Lt. Wm. H. Pym, came into the harbor this morning, in search of the Styx, to deliver despatches from the Admiral. Lt. P. stated to me that his instructions were printed, and were dated, he believed, 1849; that they were at all events the instructions he acted upon the coast of Africa nine years ago. He said he believed, or rather was sure, no new instructions had been received from the British government for the guidance of the vessels on the coast of Cuba. He said that the Creole was a slaver, and that soon after her capture colors and papers both disappeared, the captain declaring that he was not entitled to American papers or colors.

He said that in another case where he had sent his quartermaster with a spy-glass to ask permission to ascend the mast of the outermost vessel in the harbor of Matanzas, in order to see whether the Styx was in sight, the Captain said laughingly afterwards that he had hoaxed a newspaper writer into the belief that he had been boarded by British fillibusters. He asserted that he was sure upon examination he would be found to have done no wrong to the American flag. He admitted that in certain cases he had fired near vessels to make them show their colors, and asked me if he had been guilty of any wrong in so doing. To this I said that I had no official opinion, but that I thought not.

However the law may be in this case, it is held as far as I know, the usage of the sea service, (itself a law,) for men-of-war to show their flags to one another; and it is the general opinion of naval men that merchant vessels, upon neglect or refusal to do so, may be compelled to it without trenching upon their rights. Lieut. Pym seemed surprised at the light in which the acts of the British cruisers are regarded by the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS,
Commander U. S. N.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secr'y Navy.

From Havana and Key West.

By the arrival of the Isabel at this point, we have Havana and Key West advices to the 10th inst. The news is of considerable interest, and the details will be found in another place.

From Havana we have accounts of one or two additional "British Outrages"—just enough to keep the patriotic ball in motion. Our correspondent, however, flatly contradicts the story of the landing of the British marines near Cardenas, over which so much virtuous indignation was expended some weeks ago. It is very likely that others of the reported "outrages" will at last share the same fate. It is alleged that the British cruisers are sailing under the old printed orders in reference to the suppression of the slave trade, and our correspondent thinks that these trespasses upon American rights have resulted from the indiscretion of officers, and their hankering after the prize money which comes from the capture of slavers. The U. S. steamers Water Witch and Fulton, and the British sloop-of-war Devastation, had been at Havana. Commander Almy, of the Fulton, paid the latter a visit, but we have nothing as to what was said or done on board. The Devastation came from and returned to Bermuda. There had been heavy rains at Havana and Matanzas—the latter city being flooded. The health of Havana was not good, and yellow fever was prevailing among the shipping.—The sugar market for the fortnight had been growing more firm, the chief demand being for the higher grades for the north of Spain markets. The stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas was about 300,000 boxes. Muscovados were rather dull, but the few sales shew an upward tendency.

The British gun-boat Jasper had sailed from Key West in search of the Styx, having on board despatches from the British Admiral at Jamaica, containing orders—as is supposed—for the discontinuance of the boarding of American vessels. Our correspondent gives an interesting account of an interview between Lt. Pym, of the Jasper, and the U. S. Naval Officer at Key West, to which we refer our readers. Lt. Pym says that he and all his consorts are acting under the old sailing orders of 1849, and suggests that the capture of the $100,000 slave prize—of which we have already had accounts—as the cause of the increased activity on the part of the British cruisers. He also asserts that the newspaper reports of "outrages" are very much exaggerated; that he is ready to explain each and every case of boarding; that the rotine of examination of American vessels has been conducted in an unexceptionable manner, and has not exceeded the instructions; and that if any of our national rights have been invaded, his government alone is to answer for it. Lt. Pym also complains of the manner in which American vessels raise their flag—that they run it up and haul it down again before the wind unfurls it so that its national character can be distinguished.

The U. S. Marshal at Key West, had seized the brig Huntress as a slaver.—*Charleston Courier.*

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The 42d annual Convention was held in St. Paul's Church, Edenton, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th days of May last, There were present the Bishop, 35 out of 44 Clerical Members, and 59 Lay Delegates representing 32 of the 41 Parishes which appointed Delegates.

From reports made to the Convention by the Bishop and Committees, it appears that there are 2,839 Communicants attached to this Church. During the past year there are reported 594 Baptisms; 336 Confirmations; 4 ordinations of Priests, and 1 Deacon's ordination. There are now 10 candidates for Deacon's orders, and 1 for Priest's. Two Churches have been consecrated during the year. The contributions reported to the Convention, for various purposes, amount to $21,341 10.

The Committee on the state of the Church reports its steady progress in the Diocese; that there has been an unusually large number of Confirmations and additions to the Communion; that there is a surplus in the Domestic Missionary Fund, affording means to increase the number of Missionaries; and that there is in operation a society whose aim it is to build Churches in all the destitute places.

A resolution was adopted approving the establishment of the University of the South, and commending it to the patronage of this Diocese. Rev. Dr. Curtis, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, and Dr. Thomas D. Warren were appointed Trustees.

Chas. T. Haigh, Esq., of Fayetteville, was re-elected Treasurer, and E. L. Winslow, Esq., was re-elected Secretary of the Convention.

The standing committees are the same as last year.

The next Convention will be held at Goldsborough, on the first Wednesday in May, 1859.

We gather these facts from the recently published journals of the Convention.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

HER SHARE OF THE LETTERS.—There is a new town out in the Northwest called Barton (contraction of Beartown.) At this point a post office has been established; the route extends some distance beyond, and there are several offices further on. Soon after the establishment of the office at Barton, the postmasters beyond began to be troubled by a strange irregularity in the mails. This week, one thing would be missing; the next some other would be *non est;* and quite often letters for B. would have to be sent back. This state of affairs became unendurable; and agent Hall was sent on to investigate the matter. He went straight to Barton, where he found the post office in the back room of a little grocery. It was about time for the mail to arrive, and he took a seat in the grocery, where a plump good-natured woman, well in years, and possessed of a "rich brogue," attended behind the counter, dealing out small quantities of beer, cheese, cakes, peanuts, etc., to a company of loungers, who seemed to wait for some event.

Hall bought a quantity of pea-nuts, and treated the crowd to beer, by which course he succeeded in removing all suspicions which his decent garb had created against him. Soon the stage drove up, the mail bag was thrown out; the lady picked it up, and retreated to the back room, followed by the crowd—including Hall, who blocked up the door.

After opening the bag, and turning its contents on the floor, the postmistress produced a box, and deliberately proceeded to measure out a peck of miscellaneous matter from the pile on the floor. Having done this, she commenced returning the rest, when Hall found his tongue.

"Why, what are you doing there?" he contrived to stammer out.

"Indade," said the postmistress, looking up, "it's changing the mail that I am."

"But how do you know that you get right matter? Why don't you look it over and select your own?"

"Faith an' it's a fool's job you'd be afther havin' me do," replied her ladyship, "I can't read niver a blessed bit ritin,' an' when my son Jim (he's had school larnin') isn't here, *I jest measure out our sheer, an' we divides 'em.*"

The humble man is a true temple of God, though he have but a low roof.

Fight Between the Texas Rangers and Indians.

We recently published some particulars of an expedition of Texas Rangers, commanded by Capt. John S. Ford, a famous Indian fighter, in search of and against the Nakonies, a band of Camanches. The expedition left Fort Belknap on the 25th of April, Capt. Ford having under his command 111 Rangers and 110 Indians from Brazos Reserve. It was stated that Ford's men were well mounted and equipped, and each man, in addition to a good gun, had one or two six shooters (Colt's navy revolvers.) The Rangers, it was stated, were all picked men, and being unencumbered with baggage, could march with great rapidity. The Nakonies were believed to be camped nearly north of Fort Belknap, about three days good travel, and north of Red River, and it was understood that they were confident of whipping any force sent against them.

We have been expecting to receive, by every recent arrival from Texas, accounts of this expedition, and last evening we were gratified by the perusal of a letter from Austin, briefly announcing that Ford has achieved such a victory over the Indians as will most probably cause the survivors to move quickly and permanently from the northern frontier.

The letter states that an express from Capt. Ford arrived at Austin on the evening of the 26th ult., with the intelligence that the expedition had fallen in with the Indians, and that a running fight covering six miles of ground had been fought, in which the Rangers were completely victorious. The Indians, it appears, numbered some two hundred warriors, and Ford had 102 Rangers and 113 Reserve Indians—the latter under command of Capt. Bass. Capt. Ford reports 76 Indians known to be killed, several wounded, and 17 taken prisoners and 300 horses captured. The loss of the Rangers, one white man and one Indian killed, and two slightly wounded. This is indeed a telling blow the Indians have received. It is a long time since such a lesson was administered to them, and this will, it is to be presumed, be effectual in putting a stop to their depredations on the northern frontier.

We have no further particulars, but from the information we had of Capt. Ford's plans, we are inclined to think that the fight was principally fought by the Rangers, unassisted by the Indians from the Reserve, as Capt. Ford reports 300 horses captured, and it was stated when he left Fort Belknap that he intended to employ his Indian allies in stealing or stampeding the Nakonies' horses before the attack was made, so as to prevent the enemy from making their escape, and in this he appears to have been successful.

We shall await with much interest full particulars of this great fight of the gallant Rangers.

New Orleans Picayune, 4th inst.

United States' Circuit Court.

The tribunal adjourned on Saturday morning last, after a laborious and useful session.

On Friday the Rev. G. W. Farabee was tried upon the charge of embezzling a letter from the United States' mail. This letter, it was proved, was embezzled at Black Rock Postoffice, Brunswick, Mr. Farabee being the Postmaster; and it appeared to be certain that it was embezzled by either Mr. Farabee or his wife.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., United States District Attorney, appeared for the government, and H. W. Miller, Esq., and A. Empie, Jr., Esq., of Wilmington, for the defendant. The case was fully argued on both sides, and after a lucid charge from his honor Judge Biggs, the Jury retired. They remained out, however, but a few minutes, when they returned with a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Farabee proved an excellent character; and the Court instructed the Jury that if they were in doubt as to his guilt or innocence, his good character shoud be considered and he should have the benefit of it. The opinion of the community appeared to be favorable from the first to the defendant.

We cannot in justice close this brief notice of the Court without refering to the learning and ability with which Judge Biggs presided, and the skill, research and eloquence which Mr. Dick brought to the discharge of his duties. The government is fortunate in having such officers in North Carolina.

Messrs. Miller, Hall and Empie all acquitted themselves well for the defence. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Miller fully sustained his high reputation as an advocate, and that Messrs. Hall and Empie, it being their first appearance here in the federal Court, created the most favorable impression by their ability and eloquence.

Raleigh Standard.

A HARD MAN TO BUY.—Gen. Amasa Cobb, member of the Senate from Iowa county in 1856, seemes to have proved about the hardest customer that the La Crossee Company attempted to "propitiate" by a "pecuniary compliment." It appears from the testimony before the investigating committee, that William Pitt Dewey was sent by Kilbourn to labor with Gen. Cobb. Mr. Dewey, after urging the subject for a time, remarked:

"They (the La Crosse Co.,) are bound to carry it through, anyhow, and you might as well make something out of it as the rest of them."

Gen. Cobb—"What is the amount of the capital stock of the Company?"

Dewey—"Ten Millions."

Gen. Cobb (in his quiet, slow, deliberate manner)—"Well, you can say to Mr. Byron Kilbourn that if he would mutiply the capital stock of the company by the number of leaves in the Capitol Park, and give me that amount in money, and then have himself, Kilbourn, Moses Strong and Mitchell *blacked*, and give me a clear title to them as servants for life, I would take the matter under consideration.—*Madison Journal.*

DISPATCHES FROM ENGLAND.—It is stated that dispatches have reached Washington from England concerning the outrages on American vessels of a character very satisfactory. Lord Derby is disposed to make ample reparation for the course pursued by the English crusiers, and peremptory orders have been sent out by his government to stop the proceedings immediately.—It is not impossible that a final settlement of the right of of search in question will be made at an early day, if certain anticipated changes are effected.

Baltimore Sun.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

Yanceyville, Caswell, Friday, June 18th.
Wentworth, Rocking

TO THE FREEMEN OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of our county, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. Should you elect me, I will endeavor to make you a faithful and obliging officer. GRADY OUTLAW.

Duplin county, N. C., June 5th, 1858. 41-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—31-tf W. T. J. VANN.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL.

April 12, 1858 184-te—33-te

Herald copy.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. June 18 1858—42-1t

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH, THE FRIEND OF MAN.

There is a perfectly innocent, soothing and gently stimulating Medicine, sold at 39 South Eighth street, three doors below Chestnut, Philadelphia, that may be justly called "THE FRIEND OF MAN."—It was discovered by Prof. Chas. DeGrath while travelling in South America—lately been brought out by urgent solicitations—and has cured more cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago. Sciatica, Spinal and Bronchial complaints, Tic Toloreux, Headache, Cramps, Croup, Piles, Felons, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Swelled Breast, Womb Disorders, Salt Rheum, Canker in the mouth and stomach, Palpitation, Eruptions, Caked Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Palsy, Pleurisy, Ulcers, Lock Jaw, Heart Burn, Tooth and Ear-ache, Nervousness, Costiveness, Burns, Sore Gums of teething infants, &c., than all and every other medicine in Philadelphia.

☞ It will be seen this great remedy does not claim to cure everything, but only a CERTAIN CLASS of complaints.

☞ It is an external remedy, but sometimes is taken internally (by the Doctor's advice.) It stimulates to action the absorbents and secretions, drives pain of all kinds from the body, and reduces all swellings, in an incredible short time, as all know who have used Prof. De Grath's "ELECTRIC OIL."

Certificates are out of the question—they are lying in piles at the office—Prof. DeGrath will not publish them. Hundreds of the people are sent, by recommendation, for this great remedy, and if the afflicted want to be cured, let them learn where to go.

☞ (An accidental discovery has demonstrated it to be an infallible Hair Restorative.)

39 South Eighth street,

Three doors below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—An experienced Physician in attendance.

N. B.—Keep the bottle well corked up, and rub quickly three times the first hour.

June 17.—241&42-1w.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by William S. Larkins, Esq., Mr. LEMUEL L. KEITH, (formerly of Wake County,) to Miss ZILPHIA E. LEWIS, of this County.

On the evening of the 8th inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. GEORGE M. HALL and Miss CAROLINE MILLS, all of this town.

DIED.

At her residence in Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., Mrs. ALIFF SANDLIN, consort of Rev. Lewis Sandlin, deceased. The deceased had for some time been laboring under disease of the heart, and was in a feeble state of health, when about 1 o'clock at night, on Thursday the 10th ultimo, she was frightened by a negro man who broke into the house, which caused her death in a few hours thereafter. She was aged about 58 years, and had been a member of the Methodist Church for upwards of twenty years.—COM.

At Long Creek Bridge, New Hanover county, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. WILLIAM RIVENBARK, aged 52 years.

On the 1st inst., in Cumberland County, Capt. NEILL Mc NEILL, a native of the Island of Jura, Scotland. Born May 9, 1771; sailed for this country August 17, 1791; landed at Wilmington the 4th of October following; married September 19, 1799; became a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church in the early part of the services in this vicinity of the Rev. Messrs. Colin Lindsay and Angus McDiarmid. His wife survives him after being married over 58 years. Besides a large number of persons who attended his funeral, there was a sufficient number of his grandsons to perform the last sad rites.—COM.

FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE on Monday, August 9th, 1858, under the superintendence of Richard W. Millard, of North Carolina, and Claudius B. Denson, of Virginia. The course of instruction will comprise tuition in the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, and Literature, Mathematics pure and applied, a *full* course of the Physical Sciences, together with regular exercise in Military Tactics.

Every effort will be made to give a thoroughly practical bearing to the various branches of study, pursued by the young ladies or gentlemen of the institution. A complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus, Maps, Charts, &c., with an unrivalled means of illustration in Physiology, have been procured. A building is now in the course of erection, designed as a hall for the instruction of the young ladies in Instrumental Music. A Gymnasium of the most approved kind will be located in the Institute grounds, which are large and spacious.

Franklin Scientific and Military Institute is situated in Duplin County, N. C., three miles from Mount Olive P. O., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near several churches, and surrounded by a healthy, moral and delightful neighborhood, with fine water, good society, &c.

TERMS:—Twenty, fifteen and ten dollars respectively, in the Senior, Junior, or Preparatory departments, *either male or female*, per session of five months; pupils charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session—no deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness. The best board can be obtained for eight dollars per month—*washing, fuel and lights* included. NO EXTRAS except for music. Applications for further information may be made to Richard W. Millard, Mount Olive P. O., Wayne County, N. C., or to Claudius B. Denson, Box 26, Portsmouth, Va., until the 5th August, proximo.

June 18, 42-4t*

ASSESSMENTS.

ON the 13th of March, the Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company levied an assessment of 2 per cent. on all unexpired Premium Notes in office of the Company on the 2d of February, 1858; and on the 8th of April the Directors levied an assessment of 3 per cent. on all unexpired Premium Notes in the office on the 22d of March, 1858.

All persons in this part of the State, who are liable for the above assessments, will please make payment to the subscriber, without unnecessary delay.

The assessments are made to meet losses occurring in Elizabeth City, Edenton, and other places in the Eastern part of the State, amounting altogether to about Thirty Thousand Dollars. A. A. BROWN.

Wilmington, June 15th, 1858 [239-2t—42-1t*

VALUABLE MERCHANT STEAM MILL, AND OTHER PROPERTY,

FOR SALE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AS Trustee of Leroy Springs, I will expose to public sale on Saturday, the 7th day of August next, a valuable Steam Merchant Mill, new and perfect, with six pair of French Burr Runners, a large, new and perfect Engine, together with all the machinery and appliances necessary to carry on a large and extensive manufacturing business.—This Mill is situated in Charlotte, N. C., where there are two Railroads, and a third in course of construction, passing through a high, healthy, and exceedingly productive and interesting country. The attention of Produce Merchants of Charleston and Wilmington are especially called to this property. ☞ A credit of One and Two Years will be given.

AND ON SAME TERMS,

At the same time and place, I will offer two large BRICK STORES, two stories high, in the business part of the town. These stores are especially adapted to the prosecution of a large and extensive Produce business. Sale to take place without reserve. W. R. MYERS, Trustee

Charlotte, June 15, 1858. [42-4t] of Leroy Springs.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TILL JULY 14th, for the erection of a COURT HOUSE in the Town of Greenville. The cost not to exceed *Twelve Thousand Dollars.*

The plans and specifications can be seen and examined at the County Court Clerk's Office. Address,

BUILDING COMMITTEE,

Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.

June 18. 42-td.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR to the last will and testament of Miss Margaret Hand, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES BROWN, Executor.

June 18, 1858. 42-3tw*

SALE OF NEGROES.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, April Term 1858, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Kenansville, Duplin County, on Monday, July 19th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, a likely *NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD*, belonging to the estate of Sarah Brown, deceased, sold for a division.

Terms—Notes at six months with approved security.

JAMES BROWN, Commissioner.

June 18th, 1858. 42-5tw*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

James W. Russ, Chairman, and others, Justices of the county of Bladen, and William J. Cowan,

vs.

William J. McKay, Andrew S. Kemp, Alex'r K. McDonald and wife Mary Ann, John A. McKay, James Robeson and wife Eliza, James N. Peterson and wife Caroline, Duncan Cromartie and wife Mary Ann, Eliza P. McKay, William Kemp, Thomas S. Whitted, Eliza Ann Whitted, Mary J. Whitted, James McKay Whitted, Attillia N. Whitted, Jno. McKay Whitted, and William Whitted, heirs at law of James J. McKay, dec'd.

THE Parties in this suite will take notice, that on Monday, the 28th day of June inst., I will proceed to survey and hear testimony respecting the boundaries of the "Waddill Plantation." H. H. ROBINSON, Commissioner.

Elizabethtown, June 10th, 1858. 42-1t—Pr. ad. $2 50

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.

The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.

A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Board per month,	$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course	20 00
English, Higher branches,	15 00
" Elementary "	10 00

No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.

The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.

June 18th, 1858 42-3m

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at June Term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as administrator upon the estate of Charles W. Nixon, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. NIXON, Adm'r.

June 15th, 1858 239-2t—42-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Peter G. Evins vs. Thomas Andrews,—Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Thomas Andrews, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, commanding the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, demur or replevy, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, RICHARD C. COTTEN, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the second Monday in May, A. D. 1858 R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.

June 18, 1858 42-6w—[Pr. adv. $5 62

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Battlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.

S. R. LOFTIN.

June 18. 42—11t*

Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, to Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land. ARCHD. N. McDONALD.

June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION will open on MONDAY, the 19th July. Terms as heretofore.

Rev. T. J. Horner and Mr. Joseph Venable, A. B., will continue to be assistant instructors.

Oxford, N. C., June 1st, 1858.—240-3t—42-5t*

GUANO AGENCY.

THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT having advanced the price of Guano $5 per ton, we shall, therefore, advance prices accordingly. W. H. McRARY & CO.

June 17th, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. M. ROBINSON & SON, GRAIN CRADLES, TURpentine Hackers and Pullers, Dole, Silver & Felch's Saw Gummer, *warranted* the best article ever made for the purpose.

May 24th, 1858. [Herald copy.]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, July 6th, 1858.

$300,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 601 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	5 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	52 "	500
1 "	10,000	143 "	400
1 "	5,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

June 16th, 1858 178&32-1y

CITY MESS PORK.

25 BBLS. CITY MESS PORK. Just received per schr. R. W. Brown, and for sale by

June 16. W. H. McKOY.

BACON! BACON!!

15 HHDS. BRIGHT WESTERN SIDES;
10 " " " Shoulders. For sale by

June 16. W. H. McKOY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

300 BBLS. DIFFERENT GRADES. In store and for sale by W. H. McKOY.

June 16.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COFFEE—RIO, LAGUAYRA and JAVA;
SUGAR—various grades;
Alspice, Pepper, Mace, Ginger, &c.
Candles—Adamantine and Sperm;
Vinegar, Nails, Soap, Matches;
Saleratus, Sup. Carb. Soda, &c., &c. For sale cheap by

June 14. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL.

RAILING.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. CHASE, BROTHERS & Co.'s superior Iron Railing. We would be pleased to receive orders for above Railing.

Railing ordered and delivered in four weeks from time of ordering. SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.

May 26, 1858.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

TERMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANKOKKELEN, Agent.

April 13th, 1858 185-6m*

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, Esq., DR. W. H. BEATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

SUGAR.

CRUSHED, A., B., C., YELLOW. For sale by

May 27 WILLARD & CURTIS.

NOTICE.

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY and SHOES* at reduced prices for *CASH*. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

June 12. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, 34 North Water st.

NO. 80 AND NO. 90 ROSIN STRAINERS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

June 15th J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

SUNDRIES.

BACON, PORK, LARD, FLOUR, CRACKERS, SUGAR, Coffee, Candles, Candy, Soap, Starch, Soda, Potash, Saleratus, Matches, Wrapping Paper, Turpentine Tools, Axes, Ploughs, &c., &c. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

June 14.

SUMMER GOODS.

OUR Stock of Summer Goods for Gentlemen is very attractive. HEDRICK & RYAN.

May 13.

N. C. BACON.

2500 LBS. HOG ROUND, in lots to suit for cash at ALDERMAN & BIZZELL'S,

June 12 No. 34 North Water st.

PLOWS AND CASTINGS.

NOS. 10, 14, 50, 60 and 6, and CASTINGS TO SUIT. For sale low by ALDERMAN & BIZZELL,

June 12. 34 North Water street.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

MAJOR JOHN A. SPEARS, of Harnett county, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, and respectfully solicits the support of his Military friends in the counties of Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett and Moore.

Election 19th June.

May 27th, 1858. 229-te—40-te

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING PURCHASED THE "WILMINGTON GRANARY" and "PIONEER FLOUR MILLS," are now prepared to furnish their customers, and the public generally, at the Mills, or at the Store, No. 5 South Water Street, with MEAL, HOMINY, HORSE AND COW FEED, of best quality, *fresh ground*; and, by efforts to supply the community with these articles of prime necessity, *in their best state*, they hope to merit a good share of patronage. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

May 14th, 1858

JIM, have you been in MR. ALEXANDER'S Watch and Jewelry Store lately? Why do you ask? I tell you, he has the heaviest watches I ever have had in my hand. Oh, yes, I have seen them. They are ordered, and belong to Mr. L., of this place. He sells plenty of them, too. I believe he does. Let me tell you, it is a very good thing to have opposition—is it not? I think it is. I always paid a good price, but now he puts in the best watch glasses for 15 cents. Does he? I paid 25 cents. Ha! ha!! ha!!! Next time, he, Mr. Alexander, shall not only put my watch glasses in my watch, but shall also do my watch-work.—You have only to tell Mr. Alexander that you would like to have your watch repaired in the best manner, and that you must have it on such a day, and I'll be d—d if you don't get it, and at such a low price as will astonish you. Yes, Jim, I will do the same, as I am determined not to wait three weeks before I can have my watch repaired.

Mr. Alexander, do you put the best watch glasses in for 15 cents? Yes sir. Did you sell that nice little watch last Saturday to Miss B.? Yes sir. Please show me one like it, for $15. Have you warranted good 18 carat gold time-keepers, as you advertise? Mr. Alexander answers: Every article that I have sold, and that I now offer for sale, if found other than represented, I am willing to pay three times the price of it!

June 15.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.

Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.

E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE.

The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.

June 12. 237&42-tf

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES

SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES

IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PROF. O. J. WOOD FOR RESTORING hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following:

☞ THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance, though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.

COCHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (B. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly, S. T. STOCKMAN.

WAYLAND, Mass., Feb. 5, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.

Yours, &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

April 20. 191-15—3m

A SUPERIOR EIGHT HORSE STEAM ENGINE. For sale by SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.

May 26.

BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID, NEAT AND DURABLE MACHINE.

May 26. SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BREWAX, ℔ lb...00 @ 25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs...5 00 @ 6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M...6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand....1 90 @ 2 00
New.....1 90 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow.....16 @ 18
Adamantine...24 @ 25
Sperm.....35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java.....18 @ 20
Laguayra.....13½@ 14
Rio.....11 @ 12
St. Domingo...11½@ 12½
COTTON, ℔ lb.
ord. to mid'g..10½@ 11
strict mid'g...11 @ 11½
good mid'g...11½@ 00
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard.....11 @ 14
Rope, ℔ lb....8 @ 9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel....80 @ 85
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd. 9 @ 9½
Yarn, ℔ lb...00 @ 20
EGGS, ℔ doz...17 @ 18
FEATHERS, ℔ lb. 45 @ 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets.....6 00 @ 6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1 16 00@18 00
do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00
do. No. 3 9 50 @10 00
Herrings, East 4 50 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.....4 50 @ 5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,
Family.....5 50 @ 5 75
Superfine...5 25 @ 5 50
Fine.....5 00 @ 5 25
Cross.....4 75 @ 5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.....16 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS,....12½@ 15
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.....3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton, 60 00
5 tons and over, " 60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl..1 50
Per ton,.....10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn.....00 @ 67
Oats.....00 @ 00
Pease, Cow..1 10 @ 1 20
Do. B. Eye..0 00 @ 1 25
Wheat, red.. 90 @ 95
do. white..1 05 @ 1 10
Rice, rough.. 00 @ 87½
do., clean, ℔ lb.....3½ @ 3¾
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green,.....4 @ 5
Dry.....7 @ 8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.....70 @ 75
N. River.....50 @ 60
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd. 4½@ 00
American, ref. 3½@ 00
do. sheer. 0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton 90 00@95 00
Swede.....5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.. 70 @ 75
do. fm store 90 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Fl'r Boards. 0 00 @11 00
Wide do.... 7 50 @ 8 00
Scantling... 0 00 @ 6 00
(Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards,
rough.....15 00 @16 00
planed.....18 00 @19 00
clear.....25 00 @30 00
Wide boards. 14 00 @15 00
Scantling....12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff,
rough edge. 0 00 @13 00
re-sawed. 0 00 @15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.
Cuba, Hhds 24 @ 26
do. Bbls. 28 @ 30
N. Orleans. 34 @ 38

LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)
Whiskey,.....28 @ 30
N. E. Rum,...50 @ 55
Gin,.....40 @ 45
Brandy,.....45 @ 50
do. Apple,.65 @ 00
do. Peach,.85 @ 1 25
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,
Virgin.....0 00 @ 4 00
Yellow dip..0 00 @ 2 80
Hard.....0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl...0 00 @ 1 60
do. in order, 0 00 @ 1 70
Pitch do...0 00 @ 1 55
Rosin, Pale, 4 00 @ 6 25
do. No. 1, 1 75 @ 3 00
do. No. 2, 1 20 @ 1 35
do. No. 3, 1 10 @ 1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon....00 @ 42½
Varnish, ℔ gal. 26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut,.....4½@ 4¾
Wrought,.....10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm,...2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush..95 @ 1 10
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush. 00 @ 00
Irish, do...1 00 @ 1 25
do. ℔ bbl...2 50 @ 3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon,
Hams,.....14½@ 15
Middlings,..13½@ 14
Shoulders,..12½@ 00
Hog round,..13½@ 14
Western Bacon,
Middlings,...11 @ 11½
Shoulders,...9 @ 9½
N. C. Lard,...13 @ 13½
West'n do.....12½@ 13
Butter,.....23 @ 27
Cheese,.....11 @ 11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,
City Mess,..20 00 @20 50
Clear do...00 00 @20 00
Butt,.....18 00 @19 00
Prime,.....00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess,..16 00 @17 25
do. Fulton Market,..00 00 @20 00
POULTRY,
Chickens, live, 20 @ 35
do. dead,..00 @ 00
Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb. 00 @ 00
SHEEP, ℔ head,
Lambs,.....1 75 @ 2 25
Mutton,.....1 75 @ 2 50
SALT,
Alum, ℔ bush., 25 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground..75 @ 85
do. fine...1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico,... 7½@ 9
New Orleans,. 6½@ 8½
Muscovado,... 7 @ 8
Loaf & crush'd, 11 @ 12
C. Yellow.... 9½@ 10
Granulated, ..10½@ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.,.....5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract,...3 00 @ 4 00
Common,...1 50 @ 2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd..,15 00 @25 00
Ash Head'g,.8 50 @12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping,....0 00 @ 0 00
Mill, prime,.6 00 @ 7 00
do. inferior to ordinary, .3 00 @ 5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb...10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,
Common,.....18 @ 20
Medium,.....25 @ 30
Fine,.....45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.,....17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 or 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought by Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin, do.	20	30 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	00 @ 50
Flour, do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross,	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 75 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.,	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 30
Rosin "	25	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpent

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

MESSRS. ELLIS AND MCRAE.—We are pleased to learn that the difficulty between these gentlemen has been adjusted, through the intervention of mutual friends, and that their former friendly relations have been restored.

Had nothing been said calculated, and, we must suppose, intended to operate against Judge Ellis in this connection, we should have taken pleasure in making this announcement, and thus closing all reference to what we have already characterized as an untoward accident. But such has not been the course pursued, and a sense of justice compels us to add a few explanatory remarks, not with any view to cast censure upon Mr. McRae, but to enable a proper understanding of the matter to be arrived at.

So far as Judge Ellis' charging Mr. McRae with encouraging abolitionists is concerned, the same ground was gone over at Clinton, and we took especial note of it. Mr. McRae there took substantially the same grounds in opposition to the admission of Kansas that had been taken by Mr. Gilmer and others. Judge Ellis in his reply, or rather rejoinder, spoke of the effect of Mr. Gilmer's position at the North, reading from leading Free Soil papers, to show that *they* had considered the failure of the Lecompton bill as an anti-slavery triumph, and had hailed the position of the few southern men whose votes had contributed to this result, as affording the highest encouragement, being, as they asserted, a symptom of disunion among southern men. Now, continued Judge Ellis, my competitor occupies the same ground thus lauded by these Free Soil organs; and, however much these organs may do injustice to the feelings of my competitor thereby, and I feel convinced that they will do that injustice, it is still certain that his election, should he be elected in August next, will be hailed by them as a triumph for their side, and proclaimed to their friends as a ground of encouragement. This was simply an argument from facts stated and documents read, and could not be twisted into a personal imputation. That it was thus regarded, was evidenced by Mr. McRae's so accepting it.

Well, now, at Beaufort, taking the account furnished by an opponent of Judge Ellis—the Editor of the Kinston American Advocate—the case appears to stand thus: Judge Ellis had led off—he had made this point among others—Mr. McRae in his reply, brought forward the question of distribution to offset this. He said that Judge Ellis was for pouring millions of acres of public lands into the laps of abolitionists, while he talked about his (Mr. McRae's) election encouraging abolitionists. "Encouraging Abolitionists, indeed! How?" This was said turning directly and vehemently to Judge Ellis where he sat, in a manner which Judge Ellis says in his subsequent remarks to the audience he regarded as insulting. The Judge replied to the question in his seat: "I say it would encourage them" rising, the Advocate says, in an excited manner and advancing, making some remark to Mr. McRae, which was not heard, to which Mr. McRae replied "it is false." A blow was given and returned, and then friends interfered.

The thing would appear thus: The Judge made the argument alluded to, which contains no personal imputation. Mr. McRae replies to it, turning to Judge Ellis at the same time in a manner which the latter regards as insulting, and he replies in his seat rising under the sense of insult—some words pass and Mr. McRae pronounces a remark of Judge Ellis false, and the natural consequence ensues. Now, it is easy to see how all this may have occurred, without imputing wrong intentions to either gentleman. They are the best judges, and we feel convinced that, when a joint publication comes to be made, they will fully acquit each other of anything graver than a misunderstanding.

We do not wish to turn this matter to the injury of Mr. McRae's prospects, and the opposition cannot *torture* it so as to prejudice Judge Ellis, who did only what any man would have done under the circumstances. No doubt Mr. McRae's natural vehemence of manner betrayed him into what wore the appearance of insult, without it being so intended. Let justice be done if the heavens should fall.

☞ It is positively asserted, and would appear to be quite probable, that Brigham Young is bound for Sonora, having made up his mind to "travel," and taken up his line of march in that direction. Brigham thinks he is another Moses, likewise Aaron and several other prophets. But we suppose Brigham's career has arrived at its turning point, and he will begin to find that there is something in the old saying, that there is no use in being a fellow unless you're a devil of a fellow. Brigham thought he would keep talking big, and perhaps he would succeed in scaring Uncle Sam. Upon the whole, we think Brigham found out his mistake, and his patriotism commenced oozing out of the ends of his fingers like as did the pluck of Bob Acres.

But if Brigham has really taken the route to Sonora, he has made a bad calculation. Uncle Sam will be there shortly, and, if nothing happens, will be a bigger and an uglier customer to fool with than ever before. But it may do Brigham's time, or the old fellow may be up to a new dodge. He may yet turn lecturer, and expose the horrors of Mormonism; and, like Solomon in his old days, pronounce it all vanity.

That blubber having bursted—the war flurry being nearly exhausted, and likely to come out straight—Congress being about to adjourn, the newspaper world will be pushed for material in the dull summer months. The press-gang will be like the Israelites in Egypt, compelled to make bricks without straw—to be sure, we will have an election canvass in this State, but really that discussion has been gone over so often that little novelty can be presented at this late day.

It would appear that the judiciary committee of the Senate, to which was referred the bill repealing the act of 1857, making certain grants to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as also several memorials on that subject, in reporting unfavourably to the bill, did not thereby recommend that the assistance or subsidy provided for by the bill in question should be granted, unless the stipulations and conditions of the act be complied with. This has not been done—the Company has violated the stipulations made and the conditions imposed, and no further legislation is necessary to prevent its receiving any of the benefits which would accrue to it under the law of Congress, and until the Company conforms its action to the law, it can not and will not be allowed to avail itself of any of these benefits.

☞ Our neighbors of the Herald allowed themselves to be betrayed into a very ill-tempered and worse-considered article in their issue of Saturday, wholly uncalled for, and evincing that kind of irritation which invariably accompanies a sense of being in the wrong. We have no desire to occupy our space with a reply in the same spirit; still less desire to refer further to an unfortunate collision, regretted equally by Mr. Ellis and Mr. McRae, and the friendly adjustment of which is a matter of congratulation to the friends of both gentlemen. We therefore dismiss the matter, and proceed with other things, in which our readers take more interest than they can be expected to do in newspaper squabbles.

Congress.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back, with amendments, the House bill making appropriations for the support of the three volunteer regiments authorized to be raised. Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill to repeal the Atlantic Telegraph act of last session; also asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, and asked a committee of conference thereon, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hunter, Fessenden and Bigler were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Pearce made a personal explanation, showing that a slight difficulty which occurred in the course of the debate on the day before, between Messrs. Davis and Benjamin, originated in a misunderstanding. The gentleman referred to also made statements disavowing any intention of offensiveness or personality in their remarks, and thus their previous friendly relations were restored.

The Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1859 was passed—also the bill to supply deficiencies in the Indian Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1858.

The mail steamship bill from the House was taken up. A proviso was inserted giving the Collins company, or its representatives, three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars for carrying the mails as per contract, and allowing the Postmaster General to change the destination from Liverpool to Southampton. Also authorizing the Postmaster General to send the mails by any other conveyance when the contractors failed. A great many amendments were proposed but defeated. It was proposed to strike out the present appropriation for lines to Bremen and to Havre, via Cowes and Southampton—also to strike out the appropriation for the conveyance of the mails via Panama, and direct the Postmaster General to make a contract with A. G. Sloo for the transportation of the mails from New Orleans to San Francisco by the Tehuantepec route. These propositions failed.

The House agreed to the extension of the session proposed by the Senate. The House had before it the Senate amendments to the Navy appropriation bill.—The House increased the number of sloops-of-war authorized by substituting ten for five.

On Thursday, June 10th, the Senate received a number of reports from committees. Mr. Bigler, from the committee on Post Roads reported adversely to the bill for the construction of a telegraph line between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The Senate went into the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1859. Several amendments were passed; one repealing the present provision by which the lists of letters are advertised in the newspapers having the largest circulation, and providing that, hereafter the advertisements shall be given to the lowest bidder, the price not to exceed that required by law. Another amendment increases the rates of letter-postage to five cents for any distance under three thousand miles, and to ten cents for any distance over three thousand miles. Another abolishes the franking privilege now accorded to membees of Congress after the 4th of March next. Another provides for the pre-payment of all matter passing through the mails except newspapers and foreign matter. The bill as thus amended, was passed.

A message was received from the President announcing the close of the Mormon difficulties.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, but it being ten o'clock at night the Senate adjourned.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill.—Some were concurred in and some rejected. The amendments appropriating an aggregate of a million and a quarter for fortifications were rejected. The House proceeded to consider the Senate amendments to the ocean mail steamship bill, all of which it rejected. A message was received from the President on the subject of the Mormon difficulties, announcing their end.

In the Senate on Friday, a good deal of private claim business was disposed of, after committees of conference were appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, the ocean mail steamer appropriation bill, the supplemental Indian appropriation bill, and the army appropriation bill.

The question of the right of Senators Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, was taken up. The point in dispute was, whether United States Senators should be elected by concurrent majorities of both House of the State Legislature of Indiana, or by a majority of the members of a convention composed of both Houses. Messrs. Bright and Fitch were elected by a majority on joint ballot, the two Houses being in convention. On the part of their opponents it is contended that they should have received not simply a majority on joint ballot, but also a majority of all the members of each House. After some debate, it was understood that the vote should be taken next day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, without further debate.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the naval appropriation bill submitted a report, which was read. The report recommends that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, providing for ten steam sloops of war instead of five. Without taking action the Senate adjourned at half-past ten o'clock, p. m.

In the House, Committee of Conference were appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on several of the Appropriation bills.

Considerable discussion arose over the contested election case from Maryland, owing to the press of business and the near approach of the close of the session, this matter was laid over until the next session.

The House took up the Senate's amendments to the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department. Some of the amendments were agreed to, and some rejected. The amendment increasing the rates of postage to 5 and 10 cents was rejected. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege of the members of both houses was first amended, on motion of Mr. Winslow, so as to apply to Senators only. Mr. Winslow said he liked to be liberal and accommodating. He wished to retain the franking privilege, and never grew tired of using it for the benefit of his constituents, but still since the Senators so unanimously voted for its abolishment, he thought the House ought to accommodate. Mr. Winslow's amendment was first agreed to by a large majority, and then the amendment as amended was rejected. The House does not go for abolishing the franking privilege.

The reports of the Conference Committees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the civil appropriation bill, the army appropriation bill, and the supplemental appropriation bill, were concurred in, and the bills passed. The Conference report on the navy appropriation bill was rejected, and another Committee of Conference asked for.

The Senate on Saturday refused to concur in the House amendment to the navy appropriation bill, substituting ten for five sloops of war. A Committee of Conference was appointed. Also, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the post office appropriation bill. Committee of Conference appointed. The message from the President, published in another column was received, read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Bright and Fitch were declared duly elected Senators from Indiana.

Committees of conference were appointed on several bills. The second committee of conference on the navy appropriation bill reported by way of compromise between the five sloops of war authorized by the Senate, and the ten by the House, that seven should be agreed upon by way of splitting the difference. The House bill authorizing a loan of $15,000,000 was passed.

On motion of Mr. Green, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress a full and complete list of all the collection districts for the collection of duties on imports; showing in each district—

1st. The amount of revenue annually collected, the name of every person employed directly or indirectly, in connection with the collection of the revenue, either as officer or agent, the amount of compensation paid to each, and the law under which such officer or agent was appointed.

2d. The amount expended for salaries of officers and employees annually; and

3d. The amount expended for custom-houses or rents of offices or warehouses; and that he state what custom-houses or ports of entry or delivery can be dispensed with, with a proper regard to economy and the security of the collection of the revenue and consistently with commercial interests, or what modification of the laws is necessary for the public interests in relation to the collection of customs.

The report of a committee of conference on the ocean mail steamer appropriation bill was considered and concurred in.

The committee of conference on the post office appropriation bill reported that they had been unable to agree. The Senate part of the committee had offered to give all the Senate amendments, if the House would yield the franking privilege. Mr. Toombs moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments. So the thing stood when the Senate adjourned at ten minutes after midnight.

In the House on Saturday, the bill authorizing a loan of $20,000,000 was passed. Nearly the same bills were considered in the House as in the Senate, and committees if conference appointed on disagreeing votes. The only difficulty of any serious moment appeared to arise in the case of the bill making appropriations for the service of the post office department for the ensuing year. At the hour of adjournment, both Houses adhered, and all attempts at compromise had failed. Pursuant to joint resolution, when Congress meets at ten on Monday, it will have but two hours to finish things. But it will hardly adjourn then, as the President will certainly call all hands back.

☞ The annexed card from Messrs. Haughton and Whitford, which appears in the last Raleigh *Standard*, gives the pleasing assurance that the amicable relations heretofore subsisting between Messrs. Ellis and McRae, have been restored, and that they will continue to meet each other throughout the canvass with the same friendliness and courtesy which marked their intercourse up to the occurrence of the accidental collision at Beaufort:—

NEWBERN, June 7th, 1858.

To the Editors of the Standard: You will please give the following an insertion in your next paper.

Being authorized by the highly honorable gentlemen concerned, we take great pleasure in stating that the personal difficulty, which sprung up suddenly, in the heat of discussion at Beaufort on the 7th inst., upon a mutual misunderstanding between the Gubernatorial candidates, Hon. John W. Ellis and Hon. Duncan K. McRae, has been promptly, amicably, and satisfactorily adjusted.—The gentlemen take the stump again, with a mutual and ardent wish, as they deeply feel the overpowering sense of the obligation, that the canvass may be conducted to its close, on the principles of true Christian feeling and gentlemanly courtesy, which their respective position before the public so imperatively demand.

T. G. HAUGHTON.
J. D. WHITFORD.

A New Way to Raise the Wind.

Yesterday one of our dry goods merchants placed the following "confidential" circular in our hands. We have *not* learned that he sent to "H. Graham, 202 Fulton st., N. Y. City," the "fee of Two Dollars." But let the gentleman speak for himself:

CONFIDENTIAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1858.

DR. SIR: You may not be aware that we have in this city several Mercantile and Commercial agencies, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting information regarding the standing and responsibility of every Merchant throughout the country. These Agencies are the basis of the Credit System here, and from the character of the information there received, our merchants give limited or extensive credits to Country dealers.

It is important to yourself that you should know if you are properly and correctly reported, as I know of many good merchants whose credit has been injured by incorrect reports as to their character and reliability.

Having access to the Books of all the Mercantile, Commercial and Trade Agencies here, I have taken your name and address. I can send you *a True Copy* of the Reports concerning the present standing, character and responsibility of your own firm, and to assure you that I have and can give you this information, I will send you a partial copy if you desire gratis, or a Full Report on receipt of my fee of Two Dollars, and if you find the report incorrect or injurious, I will also inform you how any error on the Books may be corrected.

From the nature of this note you will consider it strictly confidential. You will receive an immediate reply by addressing, H. GRAHAM,
202 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

☞ "The Western Sentinel," published at Winston, Forsythe county, entered on its third volume with the last issue, bearing date June 11th, and we are pleased to learn that it does so under highly favorable circumstances—that its business is more prosperous now than at any former period. Messrs. Alspaugh and Boner deserve all the encouragement they receive, for they have earned it by making a good paper, and what, in our opinion, is an important item, a handsome and well-printed sheet. The Sentinel is laboring faithfully and efficiently for the cause it has so consistently advocated, and ought to be well supported by the Democracy of its section.

☞ Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest on Sunday on Topsail Sound, over the body of a negro named Campbell, the property of Mr. Samuel G. Hansley. It seems that Mr. H. administered nux vomica, in the form of powder, under the impression that it was jalap, to two negroes who were sick, thereby causing the death of Campbell; the other got over it. Verdict of the jury that deceased came to his death from poison being given through mistake.

☞ We understand that Congress has granted the authority for carrying the mails between New York and New Orleans and New York and San Francisco, via Charleston and Fernandina, being substantially the recommendation made by the Postmaster General in his annual report.

TRAVELLING SOUTH.—We understand that a mulatto servant, belonging to Owen Holmes, Esq., of this town, who ran away some time since, has been traced to and found at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is now on his way home under charge of his owner. Probably be hoped to make his way to and across the Ohio river.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—We understand that our fellow citizen, Dr. Wm. A. Berry, is trying the experiment of growing Sea Island Cotton at his place on the sound, having some seven acres planted and some of it thirteen inches high, with the "signares" beginning to form.

EARLY PEARS.—This week we received from our friend, Col. Wm. Robitzsch, of Long Creek district, in this county, a lot of very nice pears—ripe, mellow and sweet, although small. Little cluster fellows, in fact.—These are the earliest we have seen.

☞ The Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, June Term, opened here this forenoon, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman presiding. The State docket is now up.

An individual calling himself Blitz, is going about the country trying to make people believe that he is the great magician. Our newspaper friends will find this difference between the real simon pure and his imitator—the first always pays his bills, the latter never does. Blitz—the Blitz—the only Blitz—is a man—a gentleman. Editors should keep their eyes open for the imitator. Pass him round.

The President and the Adjournment.

On Saturday last, the President sent the following message to both houses. It shows that he is determined to do his duty understandingly, and to be President in fact, as well as in name.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it to be an indispensable duty to call your attention to the condition of the treasury. On the 19th day of May last the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a report to Congress "on the present condition of the finances of the government." In this report he states that, after a call upon the heads of departments, he had received official information that the sum of $37,000,000 would probably be required during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year, from the first of July until the 1st of January. "This sum," the Secretary says, "does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments, and I have no data on which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I am."

The Secretary then estimates that the receipts into the treasury from all sources, between the 1st of July and the 1st of January, would amount to $25,000,000, leaving a deficit of $15,000,000, inclusive of the sum of about $3,000,000, the least amount required to be in the treasury at all times to secure its successful operation. For this amount he recommends a loan. This loan, it will be observed, was required, after a close calculation, to meet the estimates from the different departments, and not such appropriations as might be made by Congress over and above these estimates.

There was embraced in this sum of $15,000,000 estimates to the amount of about $1,750,000 for the three volunteer regiments, authorized by the act of Congress approved April 7, 1858; for two of which, if not for the third, no appropriation will now be required. To this extent a portion of the loan of $15,000,000 may be applied to pay the appropriations made by Congress beyond the estimates from the different departments, referred to in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To what extent a probable deficiency may exist in the treasury between the 1st July and the 1st January next, cannot be ascertained until the appropriation bills, as well as the private bills containing appropriations, shall have finally passed.

Adversity teaches useful lessons to nations as well as individuals. The habit of extravagant expenditures fostered by a large surplus in the treasury must now be corrected, or the country will be involved in serious financial difficulties.

Under any form of government extravagance in expenditure must be the natural consequence, when those who authorize the expenditure feel no responsibility in providing the means of payment. Such had been for a number of years our condition previously to the late monetary revulsion in the country. Fortunately, at least for the cause of public economy, the case is now reversed; and to the extent of the appropriations, whatever these may be, engrafted on the different appropriation bills, as well as those made by private bills, over and above the estimates of the different departments, it will be necessary for Congress to provide the means of payment before their adjournment. Without this, the treasury will be exhausted before the first of January, and the public credit will be seriously impaired. This disgrace must not fall upon the country.

It is impossible for me, however, now to ascertain this amount; nor does there at present seem to be the least probability that this can be done, and the necessary means provided by Congress to meet any deficiency which may exist in the treasury before Monday next at 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for adjournment, it being now Saturday morning at half-past 11 o'clock. To accomplish this object, the appropriation bills, as they shall have finally passed Congress, must be before me, and time must be allowed to ascertain the amount of the moneys appropriated, and to enable Congress to provide the necessary means. At this writing it is understood that several of these bills are yet before the committees of Conference, and the amendments to some of them have not even been printed.

Foreseeing that such a state of things might exist at the close of the session, I stated, in the annual message to Congress of December last, that "from the practice of Congress such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires has been rendered impossible." The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

* * * * * *

"For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bills which I have not examined; and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule."

The present condition of the treasury absolutely requires that I should adhere to this resolution on the present occasion for the reasons which I have heretofore presented.

In former times, it was believed to be the true character of an appropriation bill simply to carry into effect existing laws and the established policy of the country. A practice has, however, grown up of late years to engraft on such bills at the last hours of the session large appropriations for new and important objects not provided for by pre-existing laws, and when no time is left to the Executive for their examination and investigation. No alternative is thus left to the President but either to approve measures without examination, or, by vetoing an appropriation bill, seriously to embarrass the operations of the government. This practice could never have prevailed without a surplus in the treasury sufficiently large to cover an indefinite amount of appropriations. Necessity now compels us to arrest it, at least so far as to afford time to ascertain the amount appropriated, and to provide the means of its payment.

For all these reasons, I recommend to Congress to postpone the day of adjournment for a brief period. I promise that not an hour shall be lost in ascertaining the amount of appropriations made by them for which it will be necessary to provide. I know it will be inconvenient for the members to attend a called session, and this, above all things, I desire to avoid.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, June 12, 1858.

Later from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The government train from New Mexico arrived at Leavenworth this evening. It left Santa Fe May 15th and Fort Union on the 17th, in company with the mail for Independence; Major Stein, of the first dragoons; Lt. Hastings, Capt. McFerran, of the quartermaster's department, with their families, on leave of absence; also, Mrs. General Garland, Messrs. Southwick and Sawyer, surveyors of the southern overland mail route, with an escort of twenty-five men, under Lt. Craig, accompanied the train.

Large bands of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Keowas and Camanche Indians, and large numbers of emigrants bound to California, were met on the plains. The former peaceably disposed. The Santa Fe road was in excellent order, and the whole party came through in 23 days.

It is reported that continued efforts are being made to organize a territorial government over Arizona. Rich gold deposits have been discovered in the neighborhood of Tuscon.

Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here this morning, bringing about half a million in specie and the mails of the 20th.

The news from California is unimportant. Abundant crops are predicted.

Considerable excitement existed in consequence of recent discoveries of the old veins on Frazier river. Fifteen hundred persons had left San Francisco for the mines, and advices from that point are highly favourable.

The Indians were still troublesome in Plumas county. A fight had occurred between them and the whites, in which twenty savages were killed.

The negroes in San Francisco were preparing to emigrate to Vanoouver's Island. The reports of their pioneers were highly favorable.

The reports from Washington and Oregon were unimportant.

The Panama papers of the third instant are received, but they contain no later intelligence from Bogota or Central American ports. The rainy season had set in on the isthmus.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Samuel E. Fabens, of Massachusetts, consul United States for the port of Cayenne.

Gilbert S. Miner, of Virginia, consul United States at Amapola, in Honduras.

Wm. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, consul United States at Puerto-Cabello.

Robert D. Merrill, of New York, consul United States at Sydney, New South Wales.

John P. O'Sullivan of California, consul United States at Singapore.

James B. Hayne, of Georgia, consul United States at Turks Island.

Alexander M. Jackson, of Mississippi, secretary of New Mexico.

Arrival of the Hungarian—Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steamer Kangaroo arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

Later news had been received from India, but it is of little general importance.

The Paris conference had held a preliminary meeting on the subject of the Principalities.

The Arabia's advices reached Liverpool on Sunday, the 2d ult.

The dates from Calcutta are to the 2d of April. The rebels had been driven from Azingbut with heavy losses, and Sir Colin Campbell's staff were marching towards Rohilcund.

Sundry successful encounters with the rebels are reported.

Lord Elgin and his colleagues were at the last account from China about to leave Shanghai for Teening, whither the fleets would follow.

The ship Courser, bound to New York with tea, was lost on Prata Shoal. The crew were saved.

The project of a line of steamers from Galway to America has been revived, and it is said that a first-class steamer will sail thence about the 10th of June.

The telegraph fleet was to leave Plymouth on an experimental trip about the 29th, and return to that port instead of Queenstown. It is proposed to lay the cable from Placentia bay, Newfoundland, direct to Portland, Maine, on the completion of the present enterprise.

The trial of the Chalons insurgents had resulted in the infliction of fine and imprisonment to the majority.

Another ministerial crisis was anticipated at Madrid. Gen. Concha asks to be recalled from Cuba on account of ill-health.

The French government has caused much excitement by proposing to convert the property of charitable into government stock.

Arrival of the Asia!

Three Days Later from Europe!—Further Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs!

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, May 29, has arrived.

The *Borussia* arrived out on the 27th, and the *Ariel* on the 28th.

Parliament had re-assembled on the 28th. It was stated that a Conference between the Houses of Lords and Commons had ended in the former agreeing to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament.—The result will be that Rothschild will take his seat in the House of Commons.

The newspaper accounts assert that Lord Elgin had declared himself ready to employ a force to penetrate Pekin.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell had condemned a brilliant speech which Disraeli had been making to his constituents, during recess, in which he cast an imputation on the late government, and said the country was within a few hours of war, when the present ministry took office. Disraeli defended his position.

The Times' correspondent writes despondingly of the India war. The prospect of a revolt has deeper root than was imagined.

Dates from Hong Kong, to April 13, had been received. They say that diplomatic relations had taken an unfavorable turn. It was understood that replies had been received by foreign Ambassadors to the communication to the Emperor, which proposes to discuss the question at Canton. This was not acceded to, and the Plenipotentiaries, including the American Minister, had decided to proceed at once to Tun-Chang. All was quiet at Canton.

The telegraphic fleet was expected to sail on the experimental trip the day the Asia left.

The government stated that it was proposed to build a pier at Holyhead for the convenience of landing mails and passengers from transatlantic steamers.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, the president, Sir R. Murchison, invested two distinguished geographers, Alexander Dallas Bache, of the United States, and Capt. Collinson, of Arctic fame, with the medals awarded to them by the society. Professor Bache was represented by the American Minister, Mr. Dallas.

Achmed Pacha, elder son of Ibrahim Pasha, and heir apparent to the Pashalic of Egypt, was killed by an accident on the railway steam ferry.

John O'Connell, son of the late Daniel O'Connell, and one of the principal repeal agitators, is dead.

The Leviathan was opened for exhibition on the 24th ult. The vessel is now said to be in full trim.

The Court Circular says that another addition to the royal family may be anticipated.

The funeral of the late Dutchess of Orleans took place at Weybridge, Surrey, on the 22d of May, her remains being deposited in the same vault with those of Louis Phillipe. The ceremony was attended by Prince Albert, and by a large concourse of foreign ambassadors and French notables, including MM. Guizot and Thiers.—She was buried with the ceremonies of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, has been demonstrating his powers over a wild zebra, before a distinguished company in London. His experiments were quite successful.

The Paris conference had held a second meeting when a resolution was adopted declaring that the object of the conference was to settle the question of the principalities.

Rumors were circulating of an intended demonstration by a French war steamer against Morocco.

The Duke de Almeda was spoken of as likely to succeed General Concha in the governorship of Cuba.

The Montenegrin boundary question was to be settled by a special commission at Constantinople.

The Turks were landing large forces at Ragusa.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on the 2d instant, bound to Quebec, passed Cape Race yesterday. The package for the Associated Press was secured by the news yacht and its contents forwarded over the American Company's line to this point. In the House of Lords on the 31st, the order of the day was to consider the reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing to the amendments of the former House to the Oaths bill. The question to insist on the amendments, after discussion, was put and carried without a division.

Lord Stanley had been appointed to the Indian Board, and Sir Bulwer Lytton colonial secretary.

In the House of Commons on the 1st, Mr. Lindsay asked whether it was true that American vessels had been searched and detained by the British cruisers, and, if so, by what authority, and under whose instructions.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that no official information had been received on the subject, and it was believed that the reports had been exaggerated. The government of Great Britain was as anxious as the American government for the avoidance of any cause of complaint, and strict orders had been issued for especial caution on the part of officers of the British Navy.

The telegraphic fleet sailed on Saturday for an experimental cruise.

INDIA.—By telegraph from Alexandria, Egypt, later news had been received from India. The reverses sustained by Gen. Walpole in Oude are confirmed. Gen. Adrian Hope had been killed. Several minor operations are mentioned, in which the English were successful.

Koor Singh was defeated at, and driven from, Arragur by Brigadier General Douglass. A detachment under Capt. Legrand, tried to intercept him, but was repulsed, losing three officers and two men. Koor Singh has since been reported dead, and that he died of the wounds he received in the action with Gen. Douglass.

Sir Hugh Rose marched from Jhansi for Calpee on the 26th of April, and was opposed by the enemy at Kinch, who were estimated at 7,000. They were headed by the Rance of Jhansi and Nana's brother, and were defeated. Gen. Whittock captured Bunde on the 19th of April.

Disastrous Floods at the West.

LAFAYETTE, IA., June 11.—It commenced raining here at 12 o'clock on Wednesday noon, and poured down almost incessantly until this (Friday) morning.—The Wabash river rose with frightful rapidity, and the inhabitants on the river bottoms awoke in the morning to find their homes filling with water, and were obliged to escape in boats and by swimming on horses. The Wea and Wild Cat creeks, two small streams, rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, across the Wea creek, was entirely swept away, doing damage to the amount of $20,000.

There are two more breaks west, and not less than five culverts east, on the same road, are also gone.—There are, besides, three other serious breaks.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to the Wabash and Erie canal. At Walcott the feeder for the level, four miles east, the lock and dam and five hundred feet of the embankment, are gone. The State bridge is also gone, and there are seven breaks between here and there. There are also several large breaks at Attica, Dauphin, Logansport, and Wabash. It will be impossible to use the canal again this summer.

LAFAYETTE, 7 P. M.—The Wabash river is still rising, and immense quantities of saw-logs, rails, &c., are sweeping past. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms are under water. A large quantity of grain stowed in barns will be a total loss.

Gov. Cumming's Letter to Secretary Cass.

In the letter to Secretary Cass, Gov. Cumming says he left the camp on the 5th of April, *en route* to Salt Lake city, accompanied by Colonel Kane, as his guide, and two servants. In passing through the settlements he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the representative of the executive authority of the United States in a Territory. Near the Warm Springs, at a line dividing the Great Salt Lake from Davis county, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the mayor and municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously provided—the mayor occupying a seat at his side in the carriage.

Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of his journey to receive company. At a subsequent interview ex-Governor Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Brigham Young's course in this respect, Governor Cumming perceived, met with the approval of a majority of the Salt Lake community.

The territorial seal, with other public property, was tendered to Governor Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper, the late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library remain unimpaired. Governor Cumming entered upon the performance of his official duty. With feelings of profound regret he learned that the agent, Wm. Hurt, was charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in the Vinta valley. The information came from Mr. Hooper. He hoped that Mr. Hurt could vindicate himself from the charges, yet they demand an investigation.

Gov. Cumming had informed Gen. Johnston that he should probably be compelled to make a requisition for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians. At every point he was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute, the houses being illuminated in his honor.

Having heard numerous complaints, Gov. Cumming caused public notice to be posted signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty and assuring the protection of all persons. He kept his office open at all hours, night and day, and respited fifty-six men, thirty-three women, and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection and evincing their disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to be removed.

Governor Cumming says that his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship. There was the usual profound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him as the Governor of Utah, and Gov. Cumming addressed them for half an hour, telling them that it was his purpose to uphold the constitution, and that he would expect their obedience to all lawful authority, assuring them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice, etc. He was listened to respectfully. He invited responses, and several spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Joseph Smith, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulated a long chapter of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased, but an appeal from Brigham Young restored calmness. Several afterward expressed regret at their behavior.

Gov. Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons. The people, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, are leaving; the roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children following after, without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seemed not only content, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination was not fixed upon. Going South seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from the private marks of Young in the Tabernacle, Gov. Cumming thinks they are going to Sonora.

Brigham Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men, had left their commodious mansions to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Governor Cumming that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open.

Governor Cumming says that he would leave for the South on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorde ɪof the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as
Nausea, Headache,
Vertigo, Dimness of Sight,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Hypochondria, Jaundice,
Loss of appetite,
Wasting of the strength,
Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,
Vitiated taste,
Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels,
Bilious Vomiting,
Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach,
Liver Complaint,
Oppression after eating,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side,
Sallowness of complexion,
Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,

Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir;" which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of